

Heath remains confident at the brink

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Mr Heath last night lambasted critics of Britain's entry into the EEC. He said he was confident that the country would benefit from the agreement.

He invoked Winston Churchill's Fulton and Zurich speeches and their vision of Britain's role in the world in answer to criticisms that Britain would sacrifice independence and sovereignty; that an enlarged EEC would be selfish and inward-looking; and that world peace would be threatened.

Mr Heath was speaking at the jubilee conference of Wilton Park, the Government's set up just after the war to promote relations between Britain and West

countries in Africa and the Caribbean. He said the Government would have the opportunity of full association with the advantages which that would bring in trade and aid.

As to world peace, Mr Heath said he believed that European unity is "the one sure means of guaranteeing peace in our own continent and creating the possibility of Britain exercising greater influence for peace elsewhere."

US problems

The partnership in NATO between Europe and the US was vital on both sides of the Atlantic, but the past contributions made by the two partners had tended to be unbalanced.

It had been argued that an enlarged Community would make Europe's relations with the US more difficult. "It is true," Mr Heath said, "that there are problems over trade and monetary questions, and especially over the Community's agricultural policy. But these are questions to which answers can and must be found through discussion and consultation between the US and the enlarged Community."

On the other hand, the possibility of a strong united Europe playing a larger role in its own defence, and in the efforts of the alliance to achieve progress in East-West relations, is warmly welcomed in the US.

There were many areas in which East-West talks were now going on, and the voice of the West would be heard with increased respect if it were backed by a common Western European policy.

Explaining why he thought

Churchill's three "concentric circles" had dissolved, Mr Heath said that circumstances had changed since 1946, when Churchill had seen "the Commonwealth as one with Britain, representing a common viewpoint and standing for a common body of concepts and principles."

These forecasts, said Mr Heath, had been falsified by the speed with which the number of independent members of the Commonwealth had increased.

Today, the Commonwealth relationship, while no less real and no less valuable, is of an entirely different character from that of yore. Its most striking feature is its diversity.

"We are on the threshold of a new year in European history, and in the history of Europe in the wider world. The unity in Europe for which we have so long sought is at last within our grasp. If we can take it we shall advance the prosperity of all our peoples."

Conservative and Labour MPs yesterday supported a Commons motion urging that the Commons EEC debates in July and October should be broadcast.

The principal sponsors of the motion were three Conservatives—Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot), Mr Norman St John Stevas (Chelmsford), and Mr Kenneth Clarke (Leicester)—and three Labour MPs—Mr Philip Whitehead (Derby North), Mr David Marquand (Ashfield), and Mr Dick Leonard (Romford).

Norway objects, page 2; Labour doubts, back page.

Steel and coal agreed

From HELLA PICK: Luxembourg, June 21

France no longer insists that New Zealand markets in Britain must be totally eliminated in the course of a transitional period. France also agreed that there should be a review of New Zealand's problems after a period.

This still left to be determined when the review should come, and to what extent New Zealand's sales in Britain will have to be reduced.

Meanwhile Mr John Marshall, the Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, was holding a press conference at which he gave a sharp reminder that he expected Britain to look after New Zealand's interests.

Although he did not claim to have a hidden veto on Britain's membership negotiations, he firmly said that Mr Rippon must consult with him as the negotiations on New Zealand with the Six progress.

Easy manner

He went even further. If the Community did not offer acceptable terms, he said, Mr Rippon must go back and ask for better terms. "Otherwise I hope the House of Commons will deal with it, either by asking Britain and the Six to re-negotiate or doing what they think fit."

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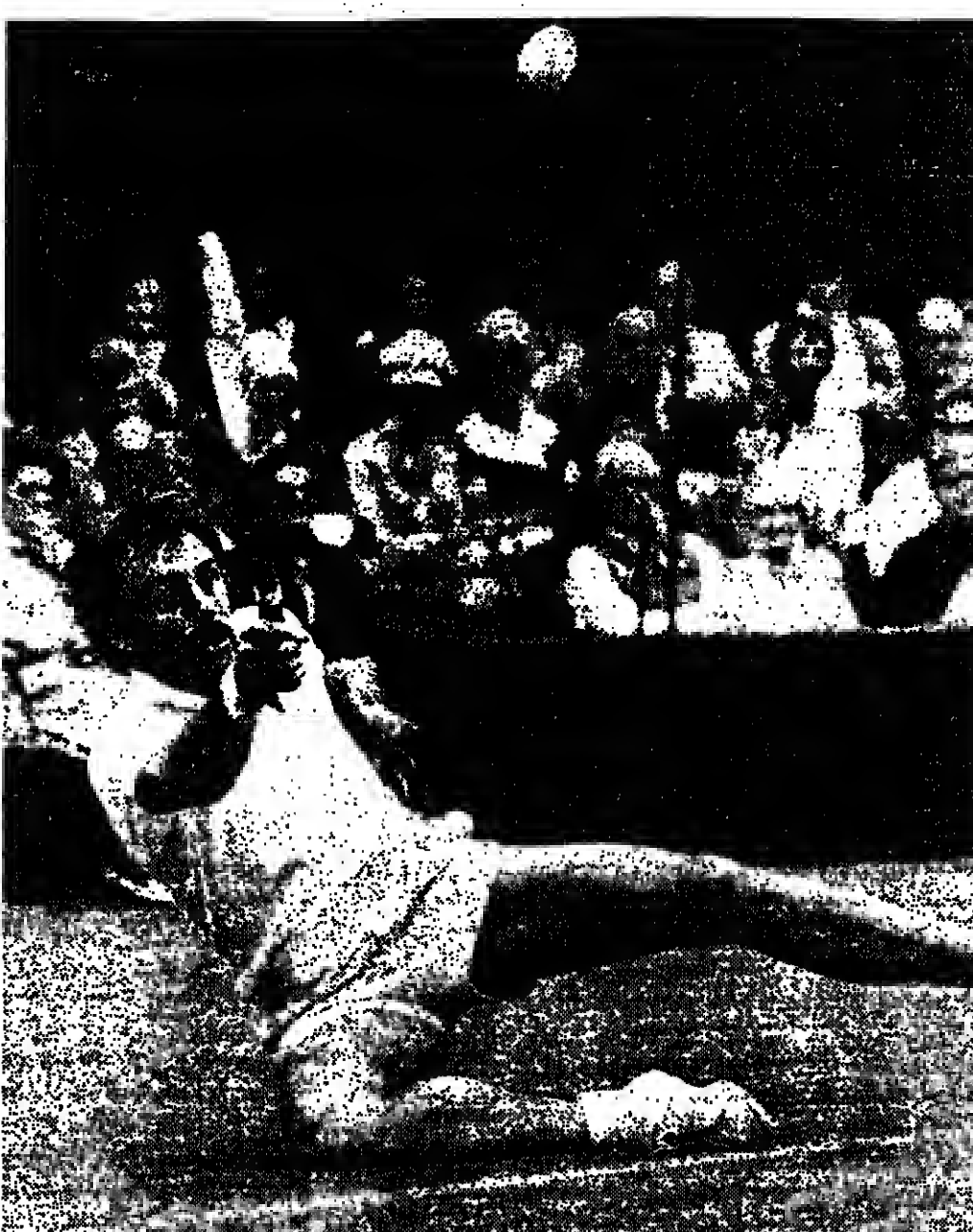
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JOHN NEWCOMBE, the reigning Wimbledon champion, falls but makes his shot against Bob Hewitt on the first day of Wimbledon. Newcombe won 6-1, 6-3, 7-5. Cliff Drysdale, seeded eighth, was beaten by Tom Gorman, the United States No. 9. (Picture by Don Morley; report by David Gray, page 19)

Soviet envoy asks to see defector

By MICHAEL LAKE and PETER HARVEY

The defection of Mr Anatol Fedoseyev, the Soviet electronics engineer, should not be allowed to affect Anglo-Soviet relations, the Soviet Ambassador, Mr Mikhail Smirnovsky, was told last night when he called at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Mr Smirnovsky had requested access to the defector.

Mr Fedoseyev, who is 52 and believed to be a key space scientist, defected on May 27 while on a mission to the Paris Air Show.

He was accompanied by British secret service agents when he arrived in Britain on Friday and immediately went into hiding in a guarded house in Central London.

In spite of an intensive search by the KGB, the Soviet authorities did not know Mr Fedoseyev was in this country until an FCO statement on Sunday. The Soviet Ambassador, when he called on the FCO at his own request, asked Sir Dennis Greenhill, the Permanent Under-Secretary, to allow a member of the Soviet Embassy to see the defector.

Sir Dennis, who is going to Moscow today to confer with Soviet leaders on the whole gamut of East-West relations, pointed out that while he undertook to convey Mr Smirnovsky's message to Mr Fedoseyev, it was up to Mr Fedoseyev to get in touch with the Soviet Embassy if he wished.

The Russians always go to extraordinary lengths to persuade a defector to return, including public approaches to the "host" Government, as if the man is under some restraint.

The situation is particularly embarrassing at the moment because of the imminent departure of Sir Denis for Moscow, where his mission will be part of a series of discussions between the British Government and other European

Firm prosecuted for razing house

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

A property company is to be prosecuted for demolishing a fifteenth-century farmhouse which was listed for preservation.

St Albans rural council last night instructed its solicitors to prosecute the Maltglade Development Co. of Luton under the Town and Country Planning Act and the Companies Act. The firm bulldozed Town Farm, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire, in spite of strong protests and warnings that it was the subject of a preservation notice.

The council's vice-chairman, Councillor Geoffrey Dickens, said: "We have a very special duty to prosecute those responsible for the demolition. The events could so easily happen elsewhere and the eyes of planners and developers throughout the country are on our actions. Now the dust has settled the public wishes to see justice. It will be for the courts to pass judgment."

Action will be taken against Maltglade and its directors under the Town and Country Planning Acts for the actual demolition. They will also be prosecuted under Sections 107 and 108 of the Companies Act, which relate to having a registered office where all mail can be sent, and to displaying its name on the premises. Mr Richard Walley, the Luton estate agent who runs Maltglade, said he never received a copy of the building preservation notice.

Councillor Dickens said it was doubtful whether Maltglade would ever be allowed to develop the site. "Their planning application for houses has been refused, and the council may now make a compulsory purchase order and use the site for a car park," he said. "Maltglade will get only the site value as a vacant plot."

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Classified—16, 17

Museums to be forced to charge

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL

Mrs Thatcher confirmed in the Commons last night—just in case there was any doubt about it, which there evidently was—that the Government "requires" museums and art galleries to make charges, and will be bringing in enabling legislation to put the power to do this beyond dispute.

Compelling legislation would be a truer description, judging from the scornful attitude of the Opposition. According to Mr Andrew Faulds, who led the attack, the trustees are having their arms twisted to provide Lord Eccles with his gate money against a threat to their capital grants. "If he doesn't get his million quid they don't get their eleven million quid," he said.

The Conservatives winced and shuddered at the coarseness of Mr Faulds' language. "Quid" in the House of Commons? What sort of talk was this? Was this actor-fellow trying to bring the darker excesses of the permissive theatre to their comparatively pure stage? This was his first speech in the opposition front bench, and to them it sounded about as maiden-like as Marie Lloyd.

Bristling his beard at the ever-cool Secretary for Education, Mr Faulds followed his insolence to Lord Eccles by misquoting Sir Walter Scott, which some Conservatives regarded as an even graver cause of offence. Then he had a go at Mrs Thatcher herself, inviting all civilised people to reject what he called "the dogma of these little meos, and these little women." Astonishment mingled with the Tory anger. Think what you will of Mrs Thatcher—and out all the Conservative backbenchers have adopted her as their personal pick-up—few see her as any kind of Louisa May Alcott heroine.

But Mr Faulds was enjoying himself—and some of us were enjoying him. Choslog his words with a puerile lack of care, he enlightened the House with a highly unorthodox performance which was far more telling than many cared to admit. There is a conventional belief in Parliament that to be rude is to be wrong. Mr Faulds was extremely rude, but in many respects he was also right.

Mrs Thatcher did not sound altogether happy when she found herself faced with the job of explaining why children should be charged admission when they want to go to museums and galleries on their own. Apparently the reason is that it is better for them to go

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Tito calls party conference in search for unity

By JONATHAN STEELE

President Tito has called a substance of Cominformism was the same in 1971 as in 1949-53. It stood for class and national treason, and was an attempt by a great Power to limit the sovereignty of others.

It seems that these outside criticisms have struck something of a raw nerve. In announcing the new party conference President Tito repeated his call for what amounts almost to a cultural revolution. He criticised people who joined the party for career motives, complained that many people were getting richer at the expense of others, and that there was too much unjustified accumulation of wealth.

This emergency congress will attempt to put the party on a new footing after the constitutional reforms that are due to take place this summer. Before the end of August a new presidential college will have been set up with two representatives from each of the six republics and one from the two autonomous regions. The hope is that this collective presidency (which Tito will chair) will contain the separatist tendencies within the republics and head off a succession crisis when the President goes. By the end of September a new federal Government will have been elected with a substantial number of its existing powers devolved on to the republics.

In his firmest statement on the internal crisis so far the 78-year-old President has criticised the "unacceptable tendencies" that have recently become manifest inside the party, and warned that there is no other force capable of withstanding local nationalisms.

The President's speech comes after new evidence that Russia is taking a keen interest in the succession problem in Yugoslavia. Ten days ago the Moscow correspondent of the Yugoslav paper "Politika" reported that a series of lectures by disgruntled Yugoslav émigrés who had left the country when Tito split with Stalin was being given in the Soviet capital. These hardline Cominform émigrés were telling their Moscow audiences that the Yugoslav economy was in chaos and that there was no solution except for the country to give up its nonalignment and unique system of self-management.

Naturally these lectures which reflect a rather badly disguised official view caused fierce anger in Belgrade. At a meeting of the Belgrade city committee of the party, and in front of Tito, its secretary Mr Bora Pavlovic said that the



Israeli shows Arab how to make the desert bloom

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Jerusalem, June 21

THE oldest Israeli dream is to make the desert bloom — perhaps the second oldest to export techniques to the Arabs. Now a genial, sprightly professor of botany has found a way of making both come true. He can grow anything from asparagus to camel-fodder in the desert without using a drop of water, and he has found a way of getting the message across the border.

The system is cheap, devastatingly simple, and I have caught up with the professor's ideas and put them into practice. It is a method of getting the message across the border.

One of the main problems is that the system is cheap, devastatingly simple, and I have caught up with the professor's ideas and put them into practice. It is a method of getting the message across the border.

occupied the desert in the seventh century did the technique die out. It works because the yellow, sandy soil which covers much of the Negev, Sinai, Sahara, and similar deserts forms a crust which seals in rainwater and stops it from evaporating. All you need to do is clear your plot of stones and build a shallow dyke to keep in the rainwater. On the 363 or so days when it does not rain your fields will look as parched as any other patch of desert. But underneath the crust the moisture will be so well sealed that your plants can survive even a year of total drought.

Evenari began by reconstructing an elaborate system of channels, on an original Nabatean term that had a catchment area many times the size of its fields. With immediate success he grew apricots, peaches, nuts, pears, sunflowers, oil seeds, asparagus, loganberries, and various kinds of other plants.

Then he improved on the old system by miniaturising it. In self-contained "micro catch-

— although because of Israel's chronic meat shortage, there is still scope for using the Evenari method for pasture. But for the Arabs — and much of India and Pakistan as well — the method could make a revolution. "They could graze 20 to 30 times as many sheep, goats, or camels as they do today — without artificial water," Evenari says.

Now the University of Wuerzburg has provided a caravan full of specially made instruments that are the most advanced of their kind. The desert plants are wired up to record their metabolic functions on tape. Every week the tapes are flown to Tel-Aviv from Wuerzburg in the German diplomatic pouch, for processing by computer.

In his Texan hat, shorts, and white socks, Evenari, now 67, looks as if he enjoys the desert. At his experimental plot just south of Sde Boker, he has built himself a home with a flower garden where he and his wife spend six months a year. In the house they accommodate visiting scientists and research workers. The first four German apostles have already arrived from the pilot area on his lands, and his meo will be employed on the farm. The project's future across the borders has yet to be proved.

Meanwhile, the sight of the Evenari sitting cross-legged on ornate cushions in the Sheikh's tent, eating his mutton, and exchanging graceful compliments in Arabic, is evidence that goodwill has already been generated.

Bomb-in-a-hole test angers arms critics

From THOMAS O'TOOLE: Amchitka, Alaska, June 21

he Bering Sea washes one of this volcanic island, the ocean the other. In the green the shoreline is one of the deepest, widest, and most insular holes ever drilled into the earth by man.

It is 6,200 feet deep and over eight feet across. Its cost is unknown. But by the time the hole is exploded this summer, it will have cost the United States Atomic Energy Commission \$118 million.

Amchitka promises to be as controversial as it is costly. As critics call it a needless experiment. They claim the test is obsolete already.

Environmentalists say the test will kill large numbers of seals, sea lions, and other marine life. They also claim Amchitka will destroy nests of two of the world's rarest birds, the peregrine falcon and the American eagle.

Biologists worry most about the possibility of Amchitka's rising radiation into the sea. Though the Atomic Energy Commission says this is "most unlikely," the Alaskan salmon industry ponders the prospect of deep concern, however.

These fish migrate past Amchitka on feeding and spawning trips up to four times their ocean life. Mr Wallace Pennington, commissioner of Alaska's Department of Fish and Game, said, "Should contamination of these salmon occur, the omic disaster to one of the world's largest industries would be of very large magnitude."

These controversies are being largely ignored on this barren, rocky island, where 500 men are busy preparing for the test. The test is scheduled to take place on October 10.

The test will be a "bomb-in-a-hole" test. It involves drilling a hole 4,200 feet deep into the island, filling it with black mud made of volcanic ash and water, and then exploding a bomb of black mud made of volcanic ash and water. The test is scheduled to take place on October 10.

Cannikin site is called, is located in the southern part of the island, less than a mile from the Bering Sea, about two miles from the Pacific Ocean.

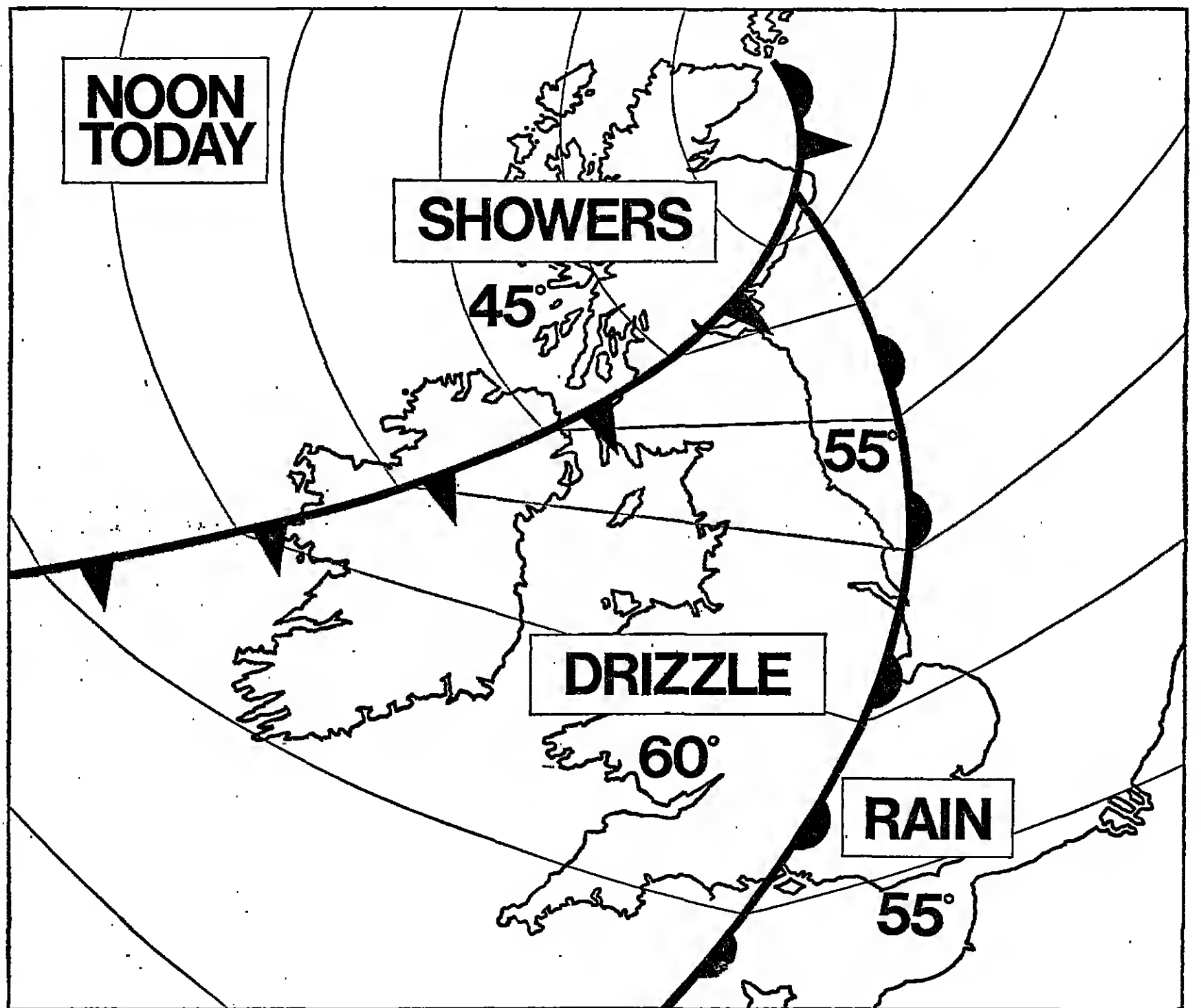
When Cannikin goes off it will be like no weapon the US has ever exploded before. In a thousandth of a second the heat and shock will carve a cavern out of the rock 200 feet wide, and the expanding gases will push on the walls of the cave with pressures of .15 million pounds per square inch. By the time those gases cool they will have swollen the cave to four times its original size.

When the main shock wave reaches the surface, 6,000ft above it will lift the ground directly over the blast about 20ft in the air. The uplift will trigger a ripple that will raise the ground at least 2ft. all the way out to the shorelines.

Although Amchitka is in the middle of the Aleutian earthquake chain, few geologists expect that Cannikin will do more than start some small earth tremors. Geologists expect no great tears to appear in Amchitka's surface and no escape of radioactivity into the atmosphere.

The Atomic Energy Commission says the test could harm some sea otters swimming offshore at the time, but estimates their number at no more than twenty. The commission reaches this conclusion by estimating Amchitka's sea otter population at 2,000, then estimating that no more than twenty will be below the surface and close enough to the shore for the underwater shock waves to damage their lungs.

An Alaskan biologist, Karl Schneider, thinks that many of the otters not on the bottom



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The electric environment.

Greenshirts take up duties in Cairo

From WILLIAM TUOHY: Cairo, June 21

THE new policemen in olive green uniforms who have recently taken up duties on Cairo's major thoroughfares look remarkably like those from East Berlin.

The reason is simple: the new policemen, nicknamed "greenshirts," have been trained by East German advisers, and their uniforms are modelled after policemen in East Berlin.

The new policemen, who travel in twos and are equipped with guns and walkie-talkies, are expected to be a cut above the average Cairo patrolman, who wears a white uniform and carries only a truncheon.

The young officers are supposed to settle disputes as they occur in the streets rather than trying to force for long periods waiting for higher authorities to arrive — as is normal Cairo police procedure.

In a recent article the authoritative paper "Al-Ahram" declared that the new policemen constituted an "experiment" of the first generation of educated young men in the service of public security. The paper failed to mention that they were trained by East German advisers.

The young officers have had nine months and 1,500 hours in training, but to date the new patrol force has been less effective than was hoped. This is because President Sadat's counter-coup shake-up has displaced many senior members of the Interior Ministry and the security forces.

More Jews for trial in Russia

Tel-Aviv, June 21

ie trial of the nine Jews apparently charged with Soviet activities was due to start today in Kishinev in the Russian Union, "Maariv" reported here.

The newspaper said: "The names of the accused are a mystery. They are expected to be Jewish, the printing Hebrew publications and distribution."

added that the trial of a woman, Mrs. A. Palatka, who was arrested in December, would start on Wednesday.

of the 22 Jews from the interior Ministry, who demonstrated out in Moscow recently, had given exit permits.

that the Soviet authorities granted a new exit permit to a Jew, Michael, who permit had been refused because of activities as a protester. — Reuter and

World court says S Africa must give up Namibia

The International Court of Justice ruled today that South Africa should surrender immediately its control of South-west Africa. The court found that because of its apartheid policies South Africa had violated the mandate under which it administered the former German colony. The court's ruling, a 13-2 decision which was not supported by the British and French judges, was a legal opinion to back up a United Nations decision that the republic's mandate, granted by the League of Nations 50 years ago, should be revoked, and that the territory should now be administered by a UN commission.

Vorster attacks 'dual standard' of judgment

PRETORIA, June 21...

Mr Vorster said tonight that South Africa had no hesitation in rejecting today's World Court ruling. "An advisory opinion, by its very nature, has no binding force, and, in the present case, is totally unconvincing," he said in a nationwide broadcast.

"It is our duty to administer South Africa so as to promote the well-being and progress of its inhabitants. We will carry out this duty with a view to self-determination for all population groups. We have guided and administered the peoples of South-west Africa for more than half a century in a manner which has earned their full-hearted confidence."

Mr Vorster said he would not make a lengthy analysis of the advisory opinion. "It is, however, already quite clear that the argument of the court will not stand up to the test of juridical analysis and that too familiar double-standards are evident in the latest opinion."

"Thus it is rather ironic that considerable emphasis is placed on the reasoning of the right of peoples to self-determination while South Africa's proposal to let the peoples of South-west Africa have the opportunity of expressing their opinions is dismissed in a sentence or two."

Mr Vorster added: "The majority opinion is not only entirely untenable but is clearly and demonstrably the result of political manoeuvring instead of objective jurisprudence. He described today's ruling as the culmination of a systematic process of erosion of the authority and prestige of the International Court. — Reuter.

Dr Vorster

Detention ordered

A former Assistant Minister for Education, Mr Gideon Mutiso, has been detained under Kenya's public security regulations. Mr Mutiso's name featured prominently in the recent trial of 12 men who admitted conspiring with others to overthrow the Kenya Government. He was described by some of the accused as "the chairman of the revolutionary council."

No comment on 'raid'

An Israeli military spokesman refused to comment on Beirut reports that an Israeli patrol crossed into Lebanon early yesterday and blew up five houses in the village of Yarin.

On Sunday a military spokesman said that bazooka shells and light arms fire were directed against an Israeli patrol from across the Lebanese border. — Reuter.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Announcements authorized by the name and permanent address of the sender may be sent to the Registrar, 2 John Street, London WC1, or 144 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP. (Telephone numbers only) to London 01-377 7011 or Manchester 061-622 9151. ENGAGEMENTS must be accompanied by the signatures of both parties and are not acceptable by telephone.

BIRTHS

BENTWOOD—On Saturday, June 19, 1971, at Hope Hospital, Salford, to Mr and Mrs J. Bentwood, a son, Richard, a brother for Howard, 20 Knowlton Close, Whitefield, Nr Manchester.

MASON—On June 12, 1971, in Nigeria, to MARY (nee Hall) and WILF, a daughter, 1970 Compagnie Road, Romley, Cheshire.

ENGAGEMENTS

BRISTON—SEABROOK—Celia and Jack Seabrook of 69, Norwood Road, Bournemouth, are happy to announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Celia, to Mr. SEABROOK, of 10, Rina and Son's, Bournemouth, of Fulwood, 41, Taunton Road, Bournemouth. Congratulations from both families.

WALKER—RHODES—The engagement is announced between JEREMY, son of Mr and Mrs J. Walker, of 10, Rina and Son's, Bournemouth, and Mrs. Rhodes, of 10, Rina and Son's, Bournemouth, of Fulwood, 41, Taunton Road, Bournemouth. Congratulations from both families.

MARRIAGES

CHARLESWORTH—NUTT—MARRIAGE—On Saturday, June 19, 1971, at St. Paul's Church, Hove, Sussex, the marriage of Mr. Charlesworth, of 10, Rina and Son's, Bournemouth, and Mrs. Nutt, of 10, Rina and Son's, Bournemouth, of Fulwood, 41, Taunton Road, Bournemouth. Congratulations from both families.

ELSON—WELSH—On June 19, 1971, at St. Paul's Church, Hove, Sussex, the marriage of Mr. Elson, of 10, Rina and Son's, Bournemouth, and Mrs. Welsh, of 10, Rina and Son's, Bournemouth, of Fulwood, 41, Taunton Road, Bournemouth. Congratulations from both families.

DEATHS

ARDILL—On June 16, 1971, GERTRUDE MARY, aged 88, older daughter of Leonard and Elsie Ardill, of 10, Rina and Son's, Bournemouth, of Fulwood, 41, Taunton Road, Bournemouth. Burial at St. Paul's Church, Hove, Sussex, on Tuesday, June 22, 1971.

ADWERS—LEAH, beloved wife of the late David Adwers, passed away peacefully on Sunday, June 20, 2071, aged 82 years, at her home, 10, Rina and Son's, Bournemouth, of Fulwood, 41, Taunton Road, Bournemouth. Burial at St. Paul's Church, Hove, Sussex, on Tuesday, June 22, 1971.

BRADBURY—EDITH (Edna Heston), of 10, Rina and Son's, Bournemouth, of Fulwood, 41, Taunton Road, Bournemouth. Burial at St. Paul's Church, Hove, Sussex, on Tuesday, June 22, 1971.

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The Hague, June 21

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South Africa has disputed the right of the UN to make such a decision and has continued to run the territory, an area larger than France, in which 500,000 Africans and 73,000 white settlers live.

South Africa's refusal to comply with the UN decision which led the Security Council to ask the International Court for a legal ruling. The ruling, given today, said:

The continued presence of South Africa in Namibia (the United Nations' name for the territory) being illegal, South Africa is under an obligation to withdraw its administration immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the territory.

Dissent

The British judge, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, dissented because he considered that the original mandate had not been validly revoked and was still in existence until changed by lawful means. The French judge, M. Andre Gros, in another dissenting opinion, thought South Africa should agree to negotiate on the conversion of the mandate into a United Nations trusteeship.

To enforce its ruling, the court, also by a majority vote, called for an economic boycott on South African trade agreements made on behalf of the mandate territory and for the withdrawal of diplomatic representatives whose appointment there had been approved by South Africa.

Although the court's ruling was officially described as a legal opinion, it was seen here as a clear indication to the UN to adopt firm measures to enforce its condemnation of South Africa for introducing apartheid policies into the territory.

At the end of the court's opinions, which took just under two hours to read, the president, Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan of Pakistan, made an indictment of apartheid.

Separation

"It is undisputed and is amply supported by documents annexed to South Africa's written statement that the official governmental policy pursued by South Africa in Namibia is to achieve a complete physical separation of races and ethnic groups in separate areas."

"The application of this policy has required, as has been conceded by South Africa, restrictive measures of control officially adopted and enforced in the territory by the coercive power of the former mandatory."

"These measures establish limitations, exclusions, or restrictions for the members of the indigenous population groups in certain types of activities, fields of study, or of training, labour, or employment, and also submit them to restrictions or exclusions of residence and movement."

After recalling that under the UN charter, South Africa had pledged itself to respect human rights, and that the official governmental policy pursued by South Africa in Namibia is to achieve a complete physical separation of races and ethnic groups in separate areas, the court said:

The immediate reaction of the South African legal team which has been conducting its country's case was that the court's opinion was not based on legal principles or judicial approach as understood and applied in international jurisprudence. They were more happy with the minority opinion of the British judge. — Reuter.

Concorde's prospects discussed

Paris, June 21

Australia's Civil Aviation Minister, Mr Cotton, today discussed with the French Transport Minister, M. Chabanet, plans to handle growing air traffic between the two countries and prospects for using the Concorde.

Mr Cotton, who arrived here yesterday on his way to London and Washington, said, "Australia is a country a long way from anywhere else. We are most interested in faster communications with the rest of the world."

"Supersonic transport is of the greatest interest to Australia. We are watching Concorde's development very closely — when it will be available, what its cost will be, and other considerations."

The Minister said Qantas would make the final decision on the purchase of Concorde, on which it has four options, when all the relevant information has been gathered. — Reuter.

Acknowledgment

SWEETMAN—Mrs BETTY SWEETMAN, who of the late Alan Sweetman, died on June 19, 1971, at her home, 10, Rina and Son's, Bournemouth, of Fulwood, 41, Taunton Road, Bournemouth. Burial at St. Paul's Church, Hove, Sussex, on Tuesday, June 22, 1971.

ADAMS—The funeral of the late RITA ADAMS, who died on June 19, 1971, at her home, 10, Rina and Son's, Bournemouth, of Fulwood, 41, Taunton Road, Bournemouth. Burial at St. Paul's Church, Hove, Sussex, on Tuesday, June 22, 1971.

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The head of a mummy discovered at Sakkarah, near the Giza pyramids. It is believed to be nearly 5,000 years old, and is considered the best-preserved and most beautiful ever found.

Dialogue condemned as 'self-deception'

Addis Ababa, June 21

Emperor Haile Selassie told the opening session of the summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity here today that it would be self-deceiving and a waste of time to advocate dialogue with South Africa.

The conference has on its agenda a declaration to the effect that there is at present no basis for a meaningful dialogue between independent black African States and South Africa. The declaration was approved by the OAU's Ministerial Council on Saturday by 27 votes to four, and has been passed to the summit for endorsement.

All the OAU's 41 member States are attending the conference except Uganda and the Central African Republic. Uganda has withdrawn because the summit venue was changed from Kampala to Addis Ababa after the overthrow of Dr. Idi Amin.

The Central African Republic is dissatisfied with the work of the organisation's secretary-general, Mr Diallo Telli.

Congo-Kinshasa was also to have boycotted the summit in support of the Ugandan Government of General Amin, but decided to send its Foreign Minister after a last minute appeal from Emperor Haile Selassie.

Dealing with the issue of dialogue in his opening address, the Emperor said, "We believe we should define once and for all the joint attitude of our organisation towards a situation which exists at present in South Africa, and this attitude must be adopted with all due respect for the opinion of each and everyone."

"The basis of our common stand should be that no African country should act against the wishes and rights of the millions of African brothers and sisters in South Africa. This is the fundamental which should determine our stand."

Africa must persevere on the course of action it had already chosen and must remain undivided. "This is highly imperative, especially now when world opinion and Church organisations in particular, are pressing the South African Government to change its system. It is necessary that Africa should, more than ever, present a common front, stand firm on its present policies, and must not be divided."

The Emperor added: "To be fruitful, dialogue must be conducted between the leaders of the liberation movements and the Government of South Africa."

He said the OAU was at present the barest minimum necessary for the survival of the African continent as a political force on the world stage. "To fall short of what it offers us would be unthinkable and would mean abandoning the brave freedom fighters to their fate and plunging into disorder and contradictions our States which, individually, are still very weak."

The Emperor praised the "courage and determination" shown by the OAU's outgoing chairman, President Kaunda of Zambia. The Zambian leader, he said, played an important part in consolidating African unity.

"This you have achieved in spite of the geographical situation of the nation you are guiding, which stands at the very gates of those who preach and practise the most inhuman form of racism, and who are now the sworn enemies of African emancipation."

The conference elected President Daddah of Mauritania as chairman for the coming year. — Reuter and UPI.

Guerrillas active in Cabora region

From a Special Correspondent, Mozambique, June 21

The Portuguese military command announced today that guerrilla activity in the other troubled areas of Cabo Delgado had been switched to the Tete area, site of the Cabora Basse dam. Fretilim — the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique — has sworn to destroy the proposed dam, which it sees as a symbol of colonial oppression.

The military command issued a communiqué 24 hours after the arrival of the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Dr. Patricia. It said Fretilim forces were using "selective terrorism" to break the resistance of tribesmen in the Tete region.

The communiqué repeated previous statements that the self-defence system introduced among Mozambique's African populations had been a success, and that armed villages were bolstering the Portuguese military effort. It also said a growing number of African volunteers were joining the Grupus Especiais (Special Groups) — all-African units fighting alongside the regular soldiers.

Dr. Patricia attended a meeting of the armed forces command in Lourenço Marques today. He was briefed on the military situation by General Kaula de Aranga, the commander-in-chief.

In Cabo Delgado and Tete, army engineers were building a network of tarred roads to ease communications between the main centres.

Conflict on rail strike

Thousands of railwaymen in France yesterday voted to go back to work and end a 10-day unofficial strike, but many others decided to continue the stoppage. Several centres voted to end the strike, but the traditionally militant workers of the south-eastern section were against a return.

1,345 'die w cholera' in southern Su

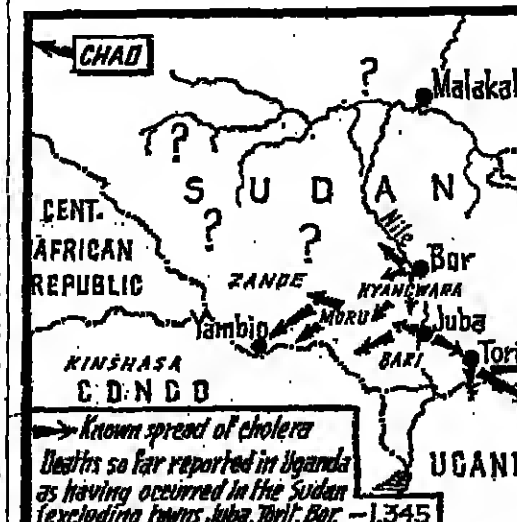
By JOHN FAIRHALL

The cholera death toll in Southern Sudan has now reached at least 1,345, according to unofficial but reliable reports. The Sudanese Embassy in London and the Sudanese Government have reported to the World Health Organisation in Geneva that there is not a single case of cholera anywhere in Sudan.

A WHO official said that unofficial information of an outbreak had been received. Some confirmation of the existence of the disease in Sudan is given by officially-confirmed small outbreaks in the northern areas of Uganda and Kenya where they border on Sudan. Ugandan officials have said they suspect that the disease has been brought across the border by refugees from southern Sudan.

The conflict between the Sudan Government and the Sudanese Sudanese has been explained by the fighting in the Sudan between the Government forces and the Sudanese Sudanese. The Sudanese Sudanese have been fighting in the Sudan between the Government forces and the Sudanese Sudanese.

The southerners continue their resistance but whole provinces have been disrupted by years of military raiding and concentration of the civil population. Scores of thousands of refugees have fled across the borders. Regions that were always remote have become virtually inaccessible except for Government military vehicles and non-military visitors on foot.



Known spread of cholera. Deaths so far reported in Uganda as having occurred in the Sudan (excluding towns Juba, Torit, Bor, — 1,345)

Fight to av Swedish str

Stockholm, June 21

Mediators in Sweden's deadlocked seven-month negotiations for a new industrial wage contract today submitted their final offer as strikes were threatened tomorrow which could virtually bring the country to a standstill by next week.

The unions and employers to reply to the secret offer for 830,000 industrial workers by 5 p.m. tomorrow, a time limit which observers felt may be extended into the night.

Should either side reject the proposals, strikes and overtime blockades will break out immediately and spread to affect about 100,000 workers by Thursday, paralysing the most important industries by weekend and causing widespread repercussions in the public sector.

The Minister for Labour, Mr. Olof Palme, yesterday appealed to the mediators to bring the talks to a successful conclusion.

The trade union leaders have said that the employers' offer would leave workers 30 per cent over three years.

Union sources said the offer was not acceptable and that the unions would go on strike.

Although it is a tradition in Sweden for the unions to go on strike, the Minister for Labour, Mr. Olof Palme, yesterday appealed to the mediators to bring the talks to a successful conclusion.

Max Aitken to see

Sir Max Aitken, chairman of Beaverbrook Newspapers, said yesterday that he hoped to arrange a meeting with Mr. Ian Smith in Salisbury. He said and would not before flying to Johannesburg where he hopes to set up a meeting: "He is an old chum Roy Welensky."

PERSONAL

THE CHARGE FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS in the Personal Column is 50p per line for the first two lines. Your copy should reach us by 5.30 p.m. two days before the insertion date required. Box number 12345, London W1. Tel: 01-457 1234.

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Faulkner may offer new plan today

By SIMON HOGGART

The Ulster Prime Minister, Mr Brian Faulkner, is expected today to set out details of conciliatory plans towards a solution of the province's troubles.

Government sources said yesterday that it would be the most important speech Mr Faulkner will have made

as Prime Minister, and that it would describe a plan of campaign towards solving the economic and security problems.

It is thought that this might include an attempt to give support to Opposition MPs who were willing to take individual peace initiatives.

Mr Faulkner will be speaking during the debate on the Queen's Speech following the opening of Parliament by the Northern Ireland Governor, Lord Grey. Earlier he will meet the Unionist Parliamentary party, though a Government spokesman said that this meeting was purely to keep MPs informed.

A railway worker found four 2lb charges of gelignite tied under the tracks of the main Belfast-Dublin line at Lurgan yesterday morning, only a few minutes after a crowded express had passed on its way to Dublin. Several trains had been held up by the discovery of the charges. Something is thought to have gone wrong with the timing mechanism of the detonators.

The charges were found when Mr Eugene Metcalfe, a track inspector, was making a routine check on the line. He raised the alarm and all trains were stopped until army bomb disposal experts arrived.

An army spokesman said yesterday that charges of this size would almost certainly

have cut the line if they had exploded and could easily have derailed a train.

It was the fourth bombing incident within a few hours in or near Belfast. Dozens of buildings in the city centre were damaged when two bombs exploded within two minutes of each other early yesterday morning, one at the Post Office car park in Smithfield Market, and another in a Masonic Hall 50 yards from the city's main shopping street.

Earlier in the night a man had tossed a bomb at the police station in Lurgan, injuring two people.

General Harry Tuzo, director of security operations in Ulster, made a fierce attack on the militant provisional wing of the IRA yesterday. He was speaking after an anonymous IRA man had said on Dublin radio that the provisionals took responsibility for most of the recent bombings and shootings in Belfast.

General Tuzo said: "They are dictating their own downfall and increasing the contempt in which they are held by the vast majority of a steadfast population."

So far from hastening the departure of the British Army the tactics of the provisionals serve only to make their defeat more certain, and to strengthen the determination of all security forces to effect their defeat decisively and quickly.

Mr Faulkner will be speaking during the debate on the Queen's Speech following the opening of Parliament by the Northern Ireland Governor, Lord Grey. Earlier he will meet the Unionist Parliamentary party, though a Government spokesman said that this meeting was purely to keep MPs informed.

A meeting of almost 3,000 assembly workers later also decided to go back. Mr Dillon, who was employed in the paint shop, will report for duty in another sector but will not be a shop steward. He said yesterday he was happy to have his

job back, but disappointed at not having his union office.

"However, there are more important things to think about and I am glad the strike has ended," he said. "It is a victory for commonsense." Mr Dillon was dismissed for allegedly conducting a factory procedure on holding meetings.

Ford said the Dillon incident was "closed as far as we are concerned."

Ford in Detroit yesterday announced it will build a new Pinto engine plant in Lima, Ohio, to replace German and British plants as the source for engines for the minicar by 1973, reports UPI. But the company said it has no plans to close down its facilities in Germany and Britain.

The top price in the sales of porcelain was 10,000 guineas for a massive jade vase and cover 20 1/2 inches high.

A Faberge gold and enamel cigarette box was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £10,500. It has an inscription in Russian: "To His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovich, General Admiral. In Memory of the Building of the cruiser, first class, Bayan in the year 1899."

The sale will consist of an almost complete collection of Crowley's books, magazines, and pamphlets, many of which have still not been published. The typescript of parts 3 to 6 of his "Confessions," which make Frank Harris's own efforts of autobiography seem positively decorous, is also included with about 130 pages not in the final published version.

Chinese porcelain and hard-letters and books of Aleister Crowley will be sold at Sotheby's on July 5.

Crowley, who died in 1947 and who described himself as "The Great Beast 666," believed that man should "do what thou wilt." He left his ashes to his disciples in the United States. Magic, occult, and mysticism were his life and he is said to have begun practising magic (as he liked to spell it) in a house by Loch Ness.

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Father Kenneth Allan, aged 52, and Mrs Elise Blakemore, aged 43, leaving Ealing, London, Register Office after their marriage yesterday. The bridegroom who was dismissed as priest at St Aidan's Roman Catholic Church, Coulsdon, Surrey, because of his intention to marry, now plans to study to become a teacher. The bride is the former secretary of the church council

Pill for 12-year-old fans abortion row

By MALCOLM STUART

A new row developed over the 12-year-old Bradford abortion girl yesterday when it was revealed she has been given a prescription for the contraceptive pill.

Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, said last night that he had tabled two Commons questions: one to the Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, asking whether he is aware that the girl has, on the initiative of the aborting doctor and with the consent of her parents, been prescribed contraceptive pills; and if he will refer the case to the Director of Public Prosecutions to establish whether the offence of encouraging the commission of unlawful intercourse with a girl under the age of 16 has been committed under the 1956 Sexual Offences Act.

The other is to the Health and Social Services Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, asking him to consult with the local authority with a view to having the girl brought before the juvenile court as being in need of care.

Mr Abse said: "Whatever may be suitable in India, parents here have fortunately not agreed that the age of consent should be lowered to 12."

The girl, who was made pregnant by a boy of 13, was refused an abortion by a National Health consultant gynaecologist at Bradford. She was given one at the Calthorpe Clinic in Birmingham, where she was also given a month's supply of the pill and a prescription for a further nine months.

This action was defended yesterday by Dr Philip Cauthery, medical member of the clinic's board, who examined and talked to the girl.

"We offer contraception to all women who come here but in this case the decision on whether or not the girl will take the pills rests with her mother. The law is very curious. While it is certainly an offence to

and abet a crime by a minor we feel that in this case we are right to give the parents the opportunity to exercise their discretion."

"I don't think the girl is likely to need the pill. While she found it hard to reconcile herself to the fact that she had become pregnant through intercourse, she did know what intercourse meant."

It is a sad case because it was simply an outlet for the sexual experimentation that nearly all children indulge in at that age. It just happened that here was a boy and girl who had been close friends for many years so they experimented with each other. Usually, 13-year-old boys shy away from girls and their sexual experiment usually takes the form of masturbation.

Another attack on the Calthorpe Clinic was made yesterday by Mr W. J. Spring, a Birmingham insurance broker who has organised a petition to the Charity Commission calling for the removal of the clinic from the Register of Charities. Mr Spring claimed that the Birmingham Pregnancy Advisory Service, which is associated with the clinic, had "exploited the tragedy of a 12-year-old as a vicious and unbecoming exercise in public relations."

He added: "It constitutes a deliberate, albeit clumsy, attempt to prejudice the outcome of the present complaint to the Charity Commission."

Dr Cauthery said that the case in fact came to the public attention because Miss Patricia Ashdown-Sharp, editor of the British Medical Association's sponsored magazine "You" was at the offices of the Pregnancy Advisory Service when the girl arrived with her mother. Miss Ashdown-Sharp asked the mother's permission to write about the case and this was given.

"I would say that a dozen

of the 18 pregnancies a day that we terminate at the clinic would reflect a similar refusal by the National Health Service to terminate on the grounds of social need," Dr Cauthery said.

"They are equally hair-raising. The Calthorpe Clinic is run as a charity for the very reason that women cannot get the abortions they should reasonably expect to obtain under the provisions of the Abortion Act. Certain specialists in certain towns simply refuse to accept the question of social need. This 12-year-old girl was the youngest so far, but we have many 13 and 14-year-olds."

The decision to prescribe the pill to the girl was also defended by Mrs Diane Munday, secretary of the Abortion Law Reform Society.

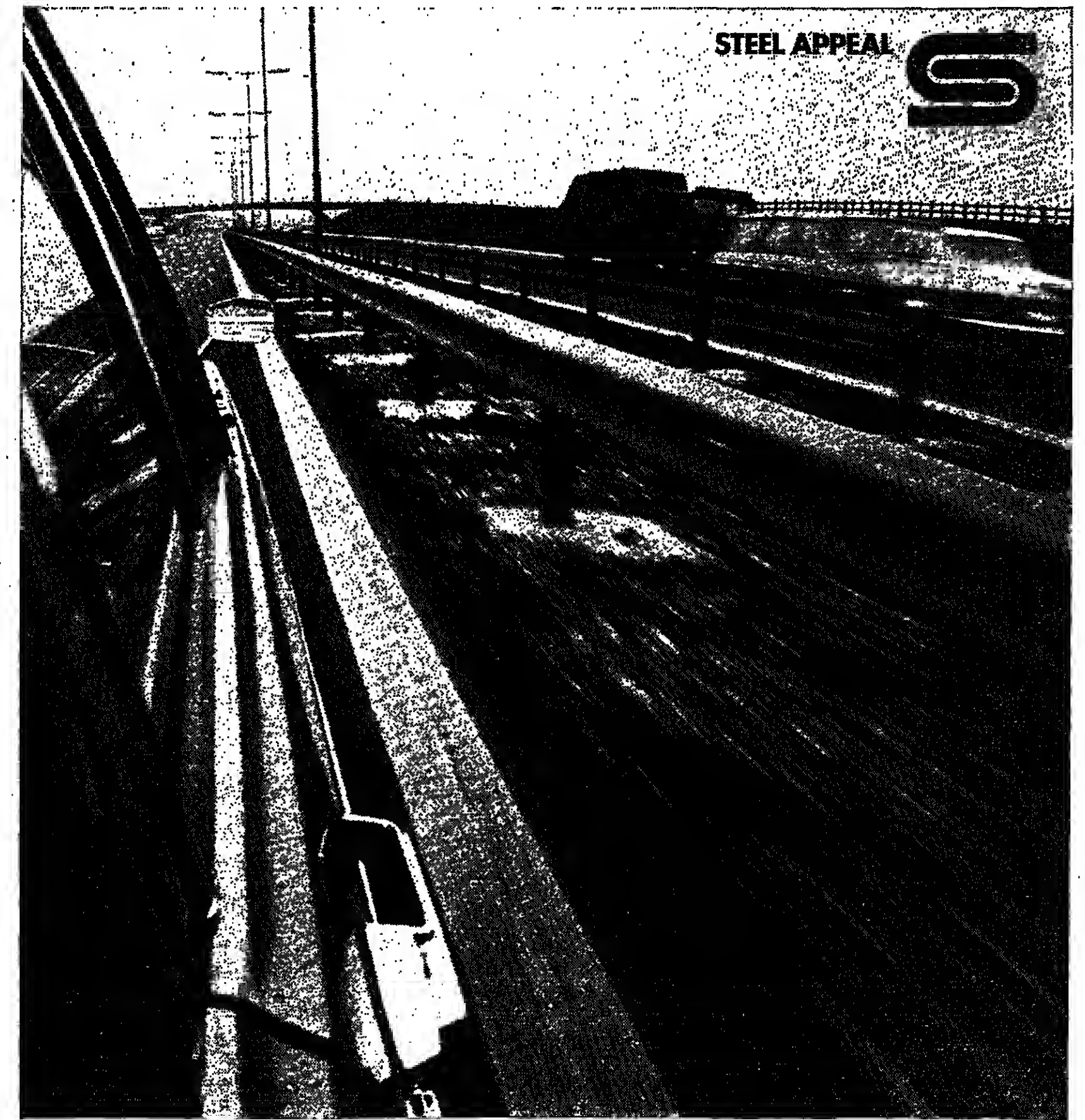
"The anti-abortion lobby is so inconsistent," she said. "It highlights the number of girls who return for a second abortion and then condemn doctors for trying to ensure that they don't need to. Then, of course, the lobby claims that abortion leads to sterility which would presumably make the pill unnecessary if it were true."

It was wrongly stated in the Guardian yesterday that Mr Leo Abse unsuccessfully tried to sponsor an Abortion Act before Mr David Steel's successful attempt was made. In fact, Mr Abse has never attempted to sponsor legislation on abortion. The Guardian's error is regretted.

No school pay

Manchester education committee decided yesterday not to pay for any more places offered to local children at non-denominational direct grant schools.

The decision—inspired by the controlling Labour group on the committee—will save the corporation nearly £160,000 a year.



A steel lifeline 1,000 miles long

By 1975, there will be over 1,000 miles of central crash barriers on Britain's motorway network. The British Steel Corporation co-operated with the Road Research Laboratory who developed and tested the barrier for this programme. The resulting "tension-beam" design has proved the best available answer to the problem of "cross-over" collisions.

The steel barriers are mounted on mild steel legs. As a car strikes it, the barrier separates from the legs but keeps its height. It's tough enough to withstand the initial impact without snapping—yet it "gives" slightly to cushion the impact and

then nurse the out-of-control car along its length until it stops. The barriers don't simply prevent the worst cross-over collisions. They also greatly reduce the chances of the car bouncing back into the path of following cars.

The whole of Britain's motorway network could be equipped with barriers for the cost of only four miles of motorway. A small price to pay for the lives that would be saved.

Meanwhile, development work continues for the next 1,000 miles of steel lifeline.

British Steel Corporation

Arctic climb tough test

Young British climbers accompanied by two Americans are going to the Arctic July to climb the sheer face of Mt Asgard (one of The Gods) which is 3,500 feet from the ice on Ruffin Island, in Svalbard.

This is one of the most daunting rock faces in the world. Because of the nature of the rock many days will be spent climbing the wall, and because of the scarcity of ice the nights will be spent in "bat tents," or covered-in hammocks, each from a single piton.

The British climbers are led by Scott, a former school teacher, Ray Gillies, a GPO

car mechanic, Guy Lee, an Outward Bound instructor, and Steve Smith, a printer, all from Nottingham. Rob Wood, an architect from Leeds, and Wilbur Smith from Manchester.

Among them they have experience of all the hardest big wall climbs in the world and regard this as their greatest challenge.

They leave Britain on June 30 for Montreal and fly up to the Eskimo settlement of Pangnirtung on the Arctic Circle. They will then take an Eskimo whaleboat up the fjord for 25 miles and trek another 25 miles to base camp where the bulk of their equipment was airdropped in April.

The team is sponsored by

the Mount Everest Foundation, the Lord Mayor of Nottingham, who is patron of the expedition, and John Player and Son, who only last week salvaged the exercise from bankruptcy.

Chris Bonington has written of this exercise that Doug Scott has built up to it by tackling successively harder problems, reducing mountain-climbing to its true fundamentals—maximum commitment and the smallest unit to overcome a mountain problem.

Scott is regarded as the most experienced and safest at big wall climbing. The new expedition is regarded as one of the few exciting climbs left, requiring its own unique approach.

Silent over 250,000 extra homes needed in London

By BADEN CHURCHES

The Metropolitan Council of Housing and Planning has estimated that London will need 250,000 extra homes by the year 2000. The council's report, which is the first of a series of studies on housing needs, says that the current housing shortage is 150,000 homes. The council estimates that the shortage will increase to 250,000 homes by the year 2000. The council's report also says that the current housing shortage is 150,000 homes. The council estimates that the shortage will increase to 250,000 homes by the year 2000.

Gaol for poems to heiress

A young bar student's five poems to the heiress Celia Sainsbury, aged 25, added him to the prison yesterday. Mr Justice James committed the poems to the prison yesterday. The poems were written by a young bar student who was charged with sending poems to the heiress. The judge said that the poems were a breach of the law and that the young man must be punished.

Man fined by union loses his job

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

A man who did not pay a £5 "kangaroo court" fine imposed by his AEU branch for working during a strike has been fined by the union and has lost his £60-a-week job at a glass factory. The man, who is now unemployed, was fined by the union for working during a strike. The union said that the man had broken the rules of the union and that he must be punished.

Journalists lose claim on pension

Journalists who were dismissed as redundant earlier this year by the Associated Newspapers Group, Ltd, are not entitled to deferred pensions under a non-contributory scheme, Mr Justice Brightman said yesterday in the High Court. The judge said that the journalists were not entitled to the pension because they were dismissed as redundant. The journalists had claimed that they were entitled to the pension because they had worked for the Associated Newspapers Group for many years.

Technicon Instruments Company Limited

produce automated analytical systems based on the AutoAnalyzer

Boatmen high and dry

By Oliver Pritchett



Mr J. F. Watson (left) from New Romney and Mr T. J. Owen from Folkestone waiting yesterday at Bushnell's yard where they have been since Saturday. They hope to get at least two days' cruising from their week's holiday.

time, but Mr Boyd and his crew decided to stick it out and accept the other offer: a 50 per cent rebate for every day spent moored. They have been passing the time eating and drinking, playing crazy golf, and coarse fishing. For Mr Bert Bushnell—who bires out the boats in Maidenhead—it is the worst June he has known. Normally, at this time of the year, he takes £1,500 a week on cabin cruisers. "If they stay tied up all week now you can have that for a start."

He is also losing £150 a week because he cannot hire out launches. Only six people have decided to take the credit note; the rest are optimistic.

Out in the main river the water looked dauntingly muddy and fast. Along the cut, Hilmar Andreassen, from Copenhagen, his wife, their two children, and their nephew were waiting in a hired cruiser to begin their week's holiday and their trip up river to Oxford. They arrived only yesterday and were impatiently watching the black and white post which measured the level of the river. "We think the water is going down," Mrs Andreassen said cheerfully.

Tony Boyd and his seven friends from Wirral had paid £85 for their week on a cruiser and had been waiting philosophically since Saturday. The boat owner had offered them a credit note, if they wanted to abandon the holiday and come back another

time, but Mr Boyd and his crew decided to stick it out and accept the other offer: a 50 per cent rebate for every day spent moored. They have been passing the time eating and drinking, playing crazy golf, and coarse fishing. For Mr Bert Bushnell—who bires out the boats in Maidenhead—it is the worst June he has known. Normally, at this time of the year, he takes £1,500 a week on cabin cruisers. "If they stay tied up all week now you can have that for a start."

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time, but Mr Boyd and his crew decided to stick it out and accept the other offer: a 50 per cent rebate for every day spent moored. They have been passing the time eating and drinking, playing crazy golf, and coarse fishing. For Mr Bert Bushnell—who bires out the boats in Maidenhead—it is the worst June he has known. Normally, at this time of the year, he takes £1,500 a week on cabin cruisers. "If they stay tied up all week now you can have that for a start."

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Paint-spray youths must pay £260

A day trip from the East End of London to Southend on Sea, on which youths sprayed paint on cars and passers-by, cost seven of the party more than £260 each in fines at Southend magistrates' court yesterday.

Eight youths, aged from 16 to 22, admitted 47 charges of causing wilful damage to clothing and vehicles, and three charges of assault causing actual bodily harm to two youths and a girl who had paint sprayed in their eyes. The youngest accused was remanded to Southend juvenile court.

The eight were: Eric Christopher Francis (20), of Stanbridge Road, Stanbridge, Essex; Leigh Royston Clive Warner (17), of White Hart Lane, Hawkeley, Essex; Ian Robert Pooley (23), of Victoria Avenue, Southend; Denis Morgan (18), of Park Gardens, Hawkeley; Kevin Eric Burridge (17), of Sherbourne Road, London; Stuart Peter Kingston (17), of Keith William Cottgrove (16), both of Lower Road, Hockley, Essex; and Barry Richard Halls (16), of Fountain Lane, Hockley.

Halls was remanded on £50 bail to Southend juvenile court tomorrow for sentence. The others were each fined £150, and ordered to pay £100 compensation each and £10.45 costs.

The eight belonged to a "greaser" gang and because of a row they decided to rough up "East Ham" "skinheads," Mr Crabb said. They collected eggs, paint and lemon juice, for spraying crumbe coats and mohair suits because of the stain it left. But soon they were indiscriminately spraying anyone, including a number of French schoolchildren.

The chairman, Mr Cyril Argent, told the youths it was "a stupid, dastardly plan, carried out with reckless abandon and complete disregard for the consequences."

One of the accused said: "We are fed up with skinheads coming down to Southend. Another said they realised their plan was stupid and wanted to pay compensation."

The youths also asked for a further 76 offences—47 of causing wilful damage and 29 of assault—to be considered. The total damage involved was to the value of £1,218.

Mr Richard Crabb, prosecuting, said that on April 17 police received about 30 complaints from East London and South Essex about paint spraying. Three people had been taken to hospital after paint was squirted into their eyes.

That night, a van streaked with green and white paint was stopped in Southend. Inside were the eight defendants and three girls. There were also cans of paint, oil guns filled with green paint, and plastic bottles for washing-up liquid.

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'Frankie (Sinatra) may at this moment lack credibility as a future President or Senator, but that's only because he's been typecast ... with Mafia associations. A year or two of character engineering should change all that'

Now it may only be my novelistic turn of mind but with a shudder of

In this sense Frankie may at this moment lack credibility as a future

One of the things that publicity does is to create people. In Hollywood they

That serious men have largely fallen in with the requirements of publicity indicates how deep is the desire to see oneself mythologised; having accepted the devices and standards of

At least I hope that this is still so. It must be getting harder and harder for such men to retain belief in their own credibility if they never hear of themselves.

Panufnik

Paul Hill

Robert Wilson

1 HAVE HARDLY room to do more than signal the arrival of the most brilliant and revolutionary theatre with Robert Wilson's Byrd Hoffman School of Byrds from New York. The greatest art cannot be described, only suggested, so imagine the worlds of Magritte, Traherne and Faure united in a

Music year

"The Young Park" exists on two planes—the physical and the psychological—and the three couples are simultaneously real people locked in a park overnight and also symbols of human desires and moods. The female character B, for instance, is longing; the male E is death, whom longing finds so physically attractive. Logically, death being the opposite of creation cannot himself have sex with longing; but has to appoint a surrogate to perform the act, even though death has personally been the wooer. Finally, death is killed, and the other five

Pablo Neruda

Mark Gertler

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.

Dennis Gifford reports on the jerky history of animation as it was unreeled at the eighth international festival

Chalk-talk act with variations

Part of this year's festival, and continuing attraction for tourists,

Oceanic escapades
with buxom mermaid

But the discovery of the festival is clearly Captain Grog. This bulb-nosed sea-dog's oceanic escapades with buxom mermaids were animated by Victor Bergdahl from 1915, and recently rediscovered by Torsten Jungstadi, an archivist working for Swedish television. Jungstadi's documentary, "Grog: The Captive of Grog," traces the history of this interesting animator whose work provided an escape from a shrewish wife, back to the sea he loved but could no longer enjoy. Once a sailor, Bergdahl had fallen from high rigging to suffer a head injury. He became a painter of seascapes and later animated the sea for his films with a care and a completeness unequalled until Disney. The rolling of his waves, the dash and the splash, remain in the brain when the gags are all gone. "Grog" has his "Portrait of a Painter" (1917) is Bergdahl's tour-de-force: the old man visits his creator, and live action of Bergdahl himself is mixed with superimposed animation in a riot of magical chases. Being Max Fleischer in America produced the first double-exposed technique was the only style missing from this year's crop of the world's animation: every other trick is a slicker-book, from cut-outs to Chbl's meandering, could be seen again in the new wave, but Bergdahl's animation. Pioneers' names may have been forgotten, but their lines live on.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING TO EBENEZER'S TOWN

Richard Carr reports on a house sales hall which is better designed than the houses

County Council to set up a nursery school and community centre which could serve as a social focal point for the area, but the difficulty of doing even this shows how little progress has been made since the idea of such centres was first advocated by Henry Morris in the 1820s.

Nor is the individual house—private or otherwise—conforming to the standards set up by Leithworth 30 years ago. Those privately owned tend to be full of their own conceit with little thought about how they relate to the street around them or to the neighbourhood. The semi-public houses are usually repeats of a few standard patterns which, instead of enhancing their surroundings, depend on the surroundings to relieve the monotony

مكتبة الأمية

SW Africa: Britain's duty

South-west Africa is perhaps the most blatant of the many issues in Southern Africa on which Britain and France have taken positions on the wrong side of the international fence. Yesterday's decision by the International Court of Justice in the Hague only confirms how short-sighted the British position is. The ICJ has now ruled in an advisory opinion that South Africa's presence in South-west Africa (Namibia) is illegal and ordered her to withdraw. It also advises UN members that they are under an obligation to refrain from any acts that imply recognition of the legality of South Africa's presence, or that lend it support.

The decision takes the legal argument over South-west Africa a major step forward. In 1966, in a judgment which delighted South Africa at the time, the court said it could not adjudicate on applications made against South Africa by Ethiopia and Liberia. The grounds were that the two countries had no direct interest or claims in the territory. Pretoria wrongly interpreted the judgment to mean that the ICJ was saying it could not rule on the wider issue of South Africa's right to continue the mandate originally granted by the League of Nations after the First World War.

Now the court has ruled on the wider issue, and the judgment by a large majority goes against South Africa. Its opinion is advisory

and not binding, but it ought not to need a hindering opinion by the ICJ to bring recalcitrant UN members like Britain and France into line. The moral weight of the case is overwhelming enough in a territory to which South Africa has exported all the brutalities of apartheid. Under its miserable education system only 3 out of 1,000 African children in primary schools go on to secondary school. African wages are so low that the South African Institute of Race Relations commented in 1967 that "the majority of Africans must find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to afford an adequate diet."

It was this kind of slave labour which the American Government refused to exploit when it announced last year that export-import credit guarantees will not be available for American trade with South-west Africa. In January this year the West German Government refused to give similar credits to a big mining contractor, interested in the newly-discovered uranium deposits. Yet Britain, under a policy approved first by the Labour Government, has allowed the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority to contract to buy this uranium mined by a subsidiary of the Rio Tinto Zinc corporation. The least that Whitehall should do in the aftermath of yesterday's decision in the Hague is to end this arrangement.

An embarrassment of riches

A student of British economic statistics might be forgiven for suspecting that Lewis Carroll is alive and working in Whitehall. For the author of "Alice through the Looking Glass" would take pleasure in seeing how, in contemporary economics, black has become white and up down. The boom in National Savings is a case in point. For years the British public has been exhorted by successive governments to save more. Inadequate savings, it was suggested, were the cause of low investment, industrial backwardness, and the whole dreary cycle of stop-go. As recently as in his Budget speech in April the Chancellor made obeisance to this orthodox view of economic virtue and announced a series of changes, including a monthly premium bond prize of £50,000, designed to make National Savings even more attractive. But against the background of rising unemployment and stagnant growth it now looks as if the recent national enthusiasm for savings is more of an obstacle than a help to economic recovery.

The upsurge in savings has taken the Government and many others completely by surprise. Last April the Chancellor was confidently predicting that the largest slice of the extra pay awards won this year would be spent. They have not been spent. Rather it seems that people have used the extra income both to pay off debts and overdrafts and to increase their savings. The view which has gained ground, is that times ahead are not going to be better. The public appears to expect even more unemployment and short-time working

Clearer, but still mean

The trustees of the national museums and galleries will have to charge for admission whether they want to or not. This apparently is what Lord Eccles has been trying to say since May 28, when he generated much confusion by telling the Lords that the Government did not intend "to impose charges on any museum." With her colleague in South America, Mrs Thatcher stated the Government's terms in yesterday's debate in the Commons. The museums and galleries will be required to raise £1 million a year by charging for admission; otherwise they will get no extra money from her. "These bodies," she said (referring to the trustees of the Tate, the British Museum, and of the others), "are almost dependent on their expenditure on Government finance through the taxpayers; therefore once the powers (to charge for admission) are complete the decision that charges should be made is the Government's." So Mrs Thatcher takes the blame and says that her Noble Friend "is confident that the trustees will cooperate."

This is, more or less, what the Government seemed to be saying from the beginning. Mrs Thatcher has, at least, cleared away the Eccles-generated fog. Nevertheless his confidence about the trustees may not be altogether justified. He seems to have consulted them hesitantly, if at all, as Mr Faulds pointed out yesterday. The Government has made one concession—to retire-

ment pensioners, who are to be admitted along with children under 16 for 5p instead of 10p. This is a small victory for Mr Faulds, who led yesterday's debate. On May 19 Lord Eccles was saying that it would be administratively impossible to make exceptions for retirement pensioners, even though (as the Guardian pointed out at the time and Mrs Thatcher admitted yesterday) it is administratively possible for the Queen to make exceptions for them at the Buckingham Palace Gallery. Perhaps she has since told Lord Eccles what to do, which is to get them to show their pension books.

Even now the Government's case on museum charges is weak and tatty. Ministers seem prepared to go to a great deal of trouble simply in order to arouse resentment. The public is to be made to pay for works of art which it already owns. People are to be deprived of a free public service and to be offered nothing in return—at least for some years—which will make that service better. And the Government intends to compel the museum trustees to do something which they believe would be wrong. The Government's motive for doing all this is £1 million a year. This is about one-tenth of the total cost of maintaining the museums and galleries and a half of one day's investment by the Central Electricity Generating Board. Whatever Mrs Thatcher says, another consequence must be that museums and galleries will be emptier, not fuller.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTH JUTLAND: At first sight, the colony seemed only a confused swirling mass of white, screaming birds, but closer examination showed that it had a quite definite social pattern. In the centre the sandwich terns, lovely birds with their swallow tails, long yellow-tipped black beaks and black crests, were nesting. Among the terns a few black-headed gulls had their nests on high tussocks well above the marshy ground and farther out was a narrow ring of more black-headed terns. Outside this again great numbers of common gulls were breeding, making a wide ring around the whole colony. We were told that this arrangement builds up in the following way. The black-heads begin to establish their colony early in March, and the common gulls arrive about a month later to commence building in a great ring around the first comers. These two species are perfectly friendly with each other and settle down quite amicably but their idyll lasts only for another month or then the sandwich terns come in after their long flight from their winter quarters far to the South. These pugnacious birds instantly attack the black-headed gulls, forcing their way into the centre of the colony and pushing the black-heads into a narrow ring which eventually comes up against the nesting common gulls who refuse to give way. At this point the colony usually stabilises and the three species continue with their breeding cycles.

L. P. SAMUELS.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Steel (1): no Clyde cure

Sir,—The serious unemployment situation on the Clyde is distressing and causing feelings of near panic in many, but this does not justify the short-sighted and undemocratic ambitions of the Secretary of State for Scotland. His "desperate remedy" of enticing the BSC £1,000 million greenfields plant to Hunterston will not cure Scottish unemployment, but merely change its location.

The costs of transporting workers from the present site of the steel industry in Central Scotland was, at the public inquiry held between November 1969 and February 1970, quoted as £5,000 per family, plus the costs of roads, schools, etc. etc. Add to this the social cost of destroying an area of great natural beauty while depopulating and leaving derelict an even greater area of industrial landscape, and the logic begins to appear as that of a madman. In our countryside and coastline tourism can still grow and flourish—what, apart from despair, can flourish in an industrial ghost town?

The reporter at the public inquiry into industrialisation at Hunterston found that only an iron ore terminal was justified, and then only if stringent precautions were enforced to protect amenity. It is argued that this would act as a boost to existing Scottish plants and provide for the proposed extension at Ravenscraig. Yet even this argument is debatable, and Mr Campbell knows the plans of the Clyde Port Authority to be already under attack by the North Ayrshire Coastal Development Committee, who have lodged a formal objection, which has yet to be heard by a Parliamentary Commissioner.

Mr Campbell's statement to

John Kerr (Guardian, June 17) that "there is nothing to stop the terminal when the CPA and the BSC get down to organising their arrangements" is yet another display of his disregard for democratic procedures and "government by participation."

Yours etc.
Margaret D. Love,
Burnside,
Fairlie,
Ayrshire.

Sir,—Your correspondent, M. Perrin (June 18) says that he joined a ship nearing completion at a UCS yard and found men doing nothing. This surely speaks volumes about the quality of management rather than the men, for they unlike, Mr Perrin, were presumably in from the start—Yours sincerely,
Joel Barnett.
House of Commons.

Steel (2): Europe's influence on British output

Sir,—I should like to take up one or two points which Mr Derek Prag, Head of the European Communities Press and Information Office, made in his article challenging my earlier one.

Mr Prag laid strong emphasis on the statement in the Commons in which Mr Edward Heath, the Prime Minister, denied that the European Coal and Steel Community has wished to restrict the future output of the British Steel Corporation should Britain become a member of the EEC. I have already replied to the statement and it is to be hoped that Mr Heath will bring himself to explain the discrepancies between it and the published information already available from within the EEC.

Mr Prag asserted that the idea that the EEC has tried to restrict the output of British steel manufacturing on political rather than economic grounds is absolutely without justification. A number of academics,

senior officials and other knowledgeable persons in the EEC countries do not agree with him. On the other hand, neither they nor I would claim that economic and social considerations have been completely ignored.

Mr Prag stated that the master plan of the EEC is a fragment of my imagination. Possibly, "master plan" may suggest a rigid, detailed control of the EEC steel industry which would be a little inaccurate. I used the term master plan only. Elsewhere I used overall plan and I was referring to the overall plan released by the EEC on February 9, 1970.

The plan is flexible. The maximum output for any one steel producer is set at a flexible 12 to 13 per cent of total EEC production. Euphemisms such as "guide lines" are used, but could one imagine any company taking upon itself to defy the "guide lines" of an EEC armed with the direct and indirect powers of the

Treaty of Paris? Not one has done so in the nineteen years since the EEC was established. Finally, I will comment briefly on two technical points which Mr Prag raised. It is true that the Italian steel industry has expended substantially since 1950, but it was small and had a long way to go. Ninety per cent of it has been nationalised and the nationalisation was undertaken partly because the commercial future of the industry was far from encouraging. Secondly, West Germany's annual steel production of 45 million tons is divided among some twenty major companies. The objections within EEC have been focused on the fact that BSC is a single company which already produces 26 million tons and proposed to increase production to 45 million by 1980. Yours sincerely,
(Prof.) Kenneth Lindsay,
Pinehill, Perks Lane,
Prestwood,
Great Missenden,
Buckinghamshire.

School ties

Sir,—For 50 years I have regretted that, because of finance, I could take middle-class pupils only. It is a joy to read that John Ord has taken freedom to the children of the poor. Homer Lane did it over fifty years ago in his Little Commonwealth, but few state schools have taken it up, although one must grant that the new primary schools are using as much freedom as the code allows. Here the snag is that the next step for the children is the sitting at desks of "O" level madness.

Carol Dix quotes John as saying: "The trouble with the kids that come from poor backgrounds is that they are very aware of the problems of the world; they just can't get themselves up in the morning to do anything about it." John's criticism is a fair one. The difficulty is to know what old pupils can do about it.

Professors, lecturers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, and artists know that to stand on a soap box in Hyde Park is a waste of time and breath; they feel that marching down Oxford Street with flags cuts no ice. What can one of them, a lung specialist, do practically to mend this sick world? One said to me: "All I can do is to bring up my own kids in freedom, hoping that my friends and neighbours will learn something from my methods."

Perhaps most of my old pupils are too honest to see party politics as a cure all. It may be that middle-class children, having had things easy in life, are not so conscious of social evils as deprived children are. Myself, if I were a professor or a plumber I should find it difficult to know what I could do to curb the hate in racism, coming in schools, football hooliganism.

John Ord and I are dealing with communists, but most jobs deal with individuals—doctors, lawyers etc. Any reformer can write books or articles which help, of course, but to do something practical is a hard sell to few of us.

I wish John the success in the world but advise him to throw away that flag in his mouth and take to a pipe.

A. S. NEILL,
Summerhill School,
Leiston, Suffolk.

The price of a cottage industry

Spent in NE Wales I have never seen a house advertised for sale in the medium of Welsh, and no one forces a Welshman to advertise his house for sale in Midland newspapers, as many do.

Before you accuse the English and blame them for any decline, real or otherwise, in the fortunes of Wales, make sure that your own house is in order, Rhys. Yours sincerely,
John T. Turley,
13 Hampshire Drive,
Wrexham.

Sir,—May I point out in reply to Mr Rhys ap Iwan's letter of June 18 that the proportion of the Welsh population resident in England is greater than that of the English in Wales, and that quite a number of them have weekend cottages, although we too have our unemployment and housing problems.

Moreover, I am glad to say there is no position in England barred to the Welsh as such, whereas I would be surprised to find an Englishman head of as much as the League of Welsh Budge Breeders. Must nationalism be such a one-way affair? Yours truly,
O. Harvey-James,
178 London Road,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.

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A welcome at Krishnagar

Sir,—As the five members of the London Technical Group who travelled out to Calcutta with the Kastur Charity flight, we would like to make the following statement about our reasons for going to India, and the information we have gained as a result of this visit. We feel this statement is necessary in view of certain misrepresentations which have been made about our intentions, and which have appeared in the press in this country.

The five of us, all post-graduate research workers, came together as a result of a common concern about the refugee situation in Bengal, and a certainty that the work-being done in British universities in our disciplines of nutrition, sanitation, and medicine, and engineering could be of some practical use. The organisers of Kastur generously allowed us to travel out with their party.

We left them once we arrived in Calcutta and travelled out to the refugee camps in Krishnagar 85 miles north of the city. Our 13 hours there were spent talking to the local relief workers and looking at the camps in as much detail as possible. Our interest was welcomed by the relief workers, and a useful exchange of information took place.

As a result of this visit we still feel that there is a great deal to be done in terms of improving the contribution made by the academic community to assist relief organisations in their work. This was the purpose of our visit. We still hope to achieve these objectives with the information which we have gathered.

Yours sincerely,
J. Muris, J. Rivers,
I. Ziron, B. Desai,
S. Brudey,
28 Ewell Road,
Surrey.

Student art: not so easy to dismiss

Sir,—I read with interest Caroline Tisdall's remarks (Guardian, June 19) about the exhibitions of work at the Slade and the Royal College of Art. Miss Tisdall has, like everyone else, the right to hold her own opinions, and to make them known, since she is presumably paid to do just that. It might be worth her while, however, to pause for a moment before launching into such a sweeping criticism of such a varied range of work, to ask if there is convincing evidence that her opinions are not shared by many people competent to comment in greater depth than she.

I cannot, of course, answer on behalf of either of the institutions she castigates, but I can comment on the work of the School of Film and Television, of which I have some knowledge and relevant experience on which to base my opinions. This year the films produced were neither better nor worse than in recent years, though they did show a marked improvement in many techniques, particularly the use of sound and editing. The films shown included some interesting and original work.

One distinguished BBC producer who saw two of the films, made with television in mind, commented that they were as good as anything of their kind recently transmitted, even though they were made with limited resources. It may also be of interest to point out that films made by four recent graduates were shown at this year's Cannes Film Festival, and another has recently been chosen for showing at the Berlin International Festival. A year or so ago Paul Watson, also a recent graduate, was awarded the Society of Film and Television Arts Award for the Best Documentary Film-maker, and other prizes were awarded to students at the Chicago and the Mar del Plata international festivals. Of the short films officially sponsored by the National Film Festival last year, students, recent graduates, and staff worked on four of the six prize-winning entries. If all this is too much like "establishment" success to be associated with "art," perhaps Miss Tisdall might like to know that the "experimental" films of one

student graduating this year have recently been shown at the National Film Theatre, and in ten European cities with some success.

Clearly successes of this kind are not the only criteria by which films should be judged, but they are presumably sufficiently relevant to make Miss Tisdall, and I hope some of her more trusting readers, pause to ask if her harsh comments should be taken too seriously.

What I have said about my own students' work could equally well be said of the work of other schools and departments at the Royal College of Art, and presumably the Slade too, and no doubt it will be said, since in spite of Miss Tisdall's fears "we do care." No artist or designer, least of all those who teach, have grounds for complacency, nor, I think, does a reviewer working at the level of Miss Tisdall—Yours sincerely,
K. S. Lucas,
Professor of Film and Television,
Royal College of Art,
London SW 7.

CAN politicians dictate to their interviewers the kind of questions they will answer? How much control should the Government have of the political programmes? HAROLD JACKSON reports.

A fault in the set-up

"I HAVE decided that it is not the interests of the Party that should appear on the political programmes of the BBC. I probably more broadcasting than any other member of the Party, so the decision not taken without a great deal of thought. But these programmes of such sustained hostility to the Party that it is a net loss to appear." Harold Wilson? Mr Roy Jenkins? No—at all—Mr Iain Macleod in April, and the programme to which he took particular exception was "The World at One" and "24 Hours." Hardly anyone seems to remember that row now, though it made a fine acreage while it was on. Shall I feel the same about Mr Wilson's fracas with the "24 Hours" team this time next year? Mr Macleod, of course, is in Opposition at the time of his complaint as Mr Wilson is now and it may be a central fact. Any government is bound to get far more publicity than the other parties, and sensitivity of the Opposition is naturally heightened.

Yesterday Lord Hill, the BBC chairman, ordered a full inquiry into what happened in the preparation of the "24 Hours" Men's film, which the Director of Personnel and the Editor News and Current Affairs will report their findings to the board of governors. But it seems pretty safe to assume that Mr Wilson has already won his point in that producers have been treading on eggshells from now on.

It is notable that these rows are always broken out in the preparation of the "24 Hours" Men's film, which the Director of Personnel and the Editor News and Current Affairs will report their findings to the board of governors. But it seems pretty safe to assume that Mr Wilson has already won his point in that producers have been treading on eggshells from now on.

Political balance

This is partly a matter of historic development but it has a much more solid foundation than that. There is widespread, but totally erroneous, belief that the BBC is obliged by charter to maintain political balance in its programmes. The charter does not contain a single word saying that its only reference remotely touch on the subject defines one of the corporation's objects as being "to collect news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit."

But the BBC also operates under licence granted by the Minister of Post and Telegraphs in which Clause 13 (a) says that the Minister can stop broadcast of anything he doesn't like. That is my own version of the clause which is a masterpiece of obscurity. The original. Its opaqueness is such that it was amplified by an exchange of letters between the Postmaster General (as the job then was) and the BBC Chairman. According to the BBC handbook:

"The Postmaster-General receives assurances from the Chairman of the corporation concerning programme standards in broadcasts and all received re-affirmation of the corporation's duty to treat controversial subjects with due impartiality."

But this correspondence has never been published and the exact terms of the re-affirmation remain known only to the BBC and the Government. As far as can be seen, it means that the BBC is the judge of what is important and is left with considerable room for manoeuvre. The situation in commercial television is vastly different.

That is controlled by the Television Act 1964, which gives the Independent Television Authority great fangs to sin into offenders. The act contains eight quite specific provisions related to programme balance and impartiality and they have the force of law. It is undoubtedly stem from the fragmentary nature of the organisation, with 15 separate companies as well as ITI responsible for production of its programmes.

The combination of straight commercial pressures and the thicket of statutory controls does not in general make for a great sense of adventure in IT current affairs. All programmes are scripts must be submitted to the IT and the authority tends to pounce on anything remotely dicey. Any company which tries to buck the system can, at worst, have its contract taken away—a development which could make for a lively meeting of the shareholders.

Less formal

The less formal, but equally powerful, control operating on both broadcast authorities is the fact that the party whips watch any controversial offering like lynxes and are on the telephone within seconds if they don't like what they see. The BBC is just as responsive to this sort of pressure as independent television, and it does not come out into the open all the time.

Early in March, for example, "24 Hours" had a film about the position in which Mr James Chichester-Clark the Northern Ireland Prime Minister found himself. It contained a number of gloomy interviews about his prospects and a row broke out about it. "Unhelpful" approach. The suggestion was made that it should contain a favourable comment as well and a suitable interviewee was nominated. In the event, his comment was just as unfavourable and the film was stopped from going on the air. The action didn't save Mr Chichester-Clark, who still felt obliged to resign, and it is doubtful if it was much help to broadcast casting either.

There are any number of legitimate complaints about the trivialising influence of much of television and it is doubtful if anyone would go to the stake about the integrity of "Yesterday's Men." But that may not necessarily be a very good reason for trying to make broadcasters tomorrow's eunuchs.



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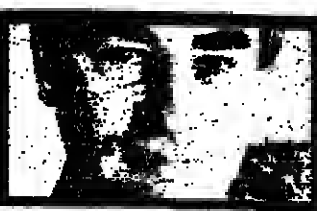
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PETER JENKINS

Reflate or perish



'After Cambodia we read that Nixon was not interested in listening to students. But he had an obligation to listen.' As 18-year-old Americans prepare to vote, MALCOLM DEAN in Los Angeles, Monday, reports a story of disillusion in the President's old college

Nixon's alma martyrdom

IF THERE IS ONE college where student disillusionment with President Nixon could be expected to be at a minimum, it is at Whittier, 15 miles east of Los Angeles, in the foothills of the San Gabriel mountains. In its 70 years it has produced one famous pupil who, because he became President in 1968, pulled his second-rate college out of obscurity and oblivion.

In 1969, harking in the notice that was suddenly being paid to it, the college received the largest number of applicants on record. Among the students it accepted was Scott Woodland, who, like several others, has specifically chosen Whittier because of its links with the President.

To Scott, the President was a hero for whom he had worked long and hard in New Jersey in the 1968 campaign. He was rewarded with an invitation to the inaugural ball. Not surprisingly, when he reached Whittier in September, 1969, he joined the Young Republicans. He decorated his room with Nixon posters, began organising Republican registration drives in the local community, and found himself elected chairman of the college YEs.

Two months ago the Student Senate at Whittier voted 13-0 in favour of a resolution demanding that the college should cancel the honorary law degree it had bestowed on Richard Nixon 12 years ago. (It suggested an honorary law degree was unsuitable for a President who had ignored international law in his Vietnam policy.) Three of the 13 students voting were former Young Republicans — Scott Woodland, Katie Dean, who had worked in a Republican Speakers' Bureau in 1968, and John Rothman, a graduate student who in 1968 was a member of the Nixon campaign staff.

Whittier no longer has a Young Republican organisation. Rothman is working for Muskie, and Scott and Katie have withdrawn from politics. Twelve other Young Republicans signed a telegram of protest to the President at the time of the Cambodian invasion have also dropped out of politics.

What caused the disillusion? "It had nothing to do with the college syndrome," says Scott Woodland. "This college is not geared to pushing a student to the Left. It was the failure of the Presi-

dent to live up to his promises—ending the war, ending the draft, encouraging black capitalism.

"More specifically it was Cambodia, 1970, which began it. Nixon's reaction to Kent State which accelerated it, and Laos, 1971, which completed the disillusionment. After Cambodia last year we read in the press that Nixon was not interested in listening to students. But he had an obligation to listen. Some of us had worked for him for several years. There are still some Nixon Young Republican supporters on campus, but they are followers, not leaders. They have not been able to get the group back together."

The student resolution condemning President Nixon caused dismay among the college's Board of Trustees which is hoping to persuade the President to build his presidential library in Whittier at the end of his term of office. Much high-powered lobbying went into reversing the position, including a letter from the President to each of the college's 2,000 students. On May 19 the student body voted by a 3-2 margin to reverse the Student Senate's resolution.

Bob Williams, the director of student activities, interprets the vote as "a vote against the Senate more than a vote for Nixon. There was a small group of liberals on the Senate, who were thought by many in the college to be too liberal and too elitist. They have since been replaced by conservatives. The majority of the students probably still support Nixon, but they are not the activists. There are going to be few students helping the Republican registration drive next year. Whittier students have never been particularly active in politics."

Now it looks as though the Orthodoxians, the Ionians and the Athenians — fraternities and sororities — will remain the best organised groups on campus and powder-puff football matches, beach parties, and ice-cream socials the most popular activities.

It is difficult to know how important students will be in next year's presidential election. In 1968, they played a key role in Eugene McCarthy's primary victory, but were of little significance to Nixon. But in 1972 the 18-year-olds will have the vote for the first time. Even without these new voters, Nixon's 1968 victory was much too slim for him to ignore the support of any group.

ling was heard recently to observe with characteristic cool: "The Common Market isn't the sort of thing I would want to quarrel with Ted about." Economic recession is the sort of thing which even Mr Maudling might be ready to quarrel about.

"Quarrel" is too strong a word for the situation which now exists inside the Government: it was better put to me like this: "The Cabinet is united in not knowing what to do." That is easy to believe, for the economic position looks as intractable as it is grim. The pace of wage inflation may have been slowed a little but the achievement is puny when set against the level of unemployment which has been used to bring it about. The investment picture is dismal and three or four times more dismal than the Government

forecast earlier in the year. The balance of payments surplus is fat but in the way of an overhauled hellion: the recession has cut our import bill while unusually favourable terms of trade have enhanced the value of our exports without adding to their volume.

Ministers may be forgiven the cornered look on their faces as they consider the escape routes from this situation. "Do something about prices," they are urged, most loudly by the voters as they cast their by-election ballots and answer the pollsters' questions. Yet, in spite of soaring prices, profits are down and so, consequently, is investment. There can be no continuing growth without investment. "Freeze incomes," Ministers are urged. But they can't freeze incomes at the moment; it is

no longer a problem of ideological aversion to a freeze, nor even of the Prime Minister's explicit public renunciations of statutory interventions in wage bargaining: the simple fact is that wages cannot be frozen in conditions of fast rising prices. "Introduce an incomes policy, then," is the third piece of advice. But where is the evidence that the trade unions are willing, or able if willing, to implement a policy of voluntary wage restraint?

But whatever the perils of the alternatives, an influential group of Ministers has come to the conclusion that the Government is on a hiding to nothing with its present strategy. So there is an argument about what to do now, in time to cheer things up a little by the autumn in time for the decision in Parliament on the Common Market,

and a good deal of speculation as to whether the Chancellor will use the regulator this summer to reduce purchase tax.

But if the regulator is used next month its purpose will be to fill the three-month gap between the immediate situation and the situation which will exist when the Common Market decision is taken at the end of October, with another winter then setting in.

The important argument within the Government concerns then not now: it is about the Government's economic strategy, not the Treasury's short-term demand management. The view gaining force in the Government, but with the Prime Minister's conversion still in its slow and painful early stages, is that accession to the Common Market will have to be linked

to a new expansionist strategy. Some attempt at an incomes policy—on which there will be fresh soundings at Neddly on July 7—will have to be made at the same time but the case for refutation is becoming too urgent to await the dawning of enlightenment among employers and trade unions. The Government will probably pass that baby to the two sides of the industry and spend the time gained thinking what to do when it is dropped back on Whitehall's doorstep.

But the economic arguments about the difficulties of this or that are becoming secondary: the Government is beginning to respond to a simple political imperative and Britain's decision to join the Common Market will bear its first fruit when it flows Mr Edward Heath off course.

Golden squib

Simon Hoggart in Belfast: Monday

TODAY was going to be a festival day in Ireland. There would be parades, dinners, funfairs, and parties. The Queen was expected to be the guest of honour. In the morning the would open the fiftieth session of Stormont Parliament, and in the afternoon she would lay the first stone of a magnificent leisure centre, which would have a swimming pool, and an opera house seating 1,500 people.

Unfortunately the party has been cancelled. The last hope that there might actually be festivities was in December, 1968, when the Prime Minister, Captain O'Neill, told Parliament that 1971 would be Ulster's year. The golden anniversary of the founding of the Province would not merely bid but a complete redefinition to solving these problems which Ulster still had left to solve. Two weeks later the first shops in Derry began to burn.

If anything, today's opening of Parliament, by the Governor, Lord Ganes, will be even more grand than in the past few years. There will be a short motorcade up to the Parliament buildings, a trumpet fanfare, and a guard of honour. The Governor will read the Queen's speech, and in the official words "is expected to make reference to the golden jubilee year. Nobody is expected to dance in the streets."

Things were much different 50 years ago. King George V and Queen Mary came over to open the first Northern Ireland Parliament, and had what must still rank as the most enthusiastic royal reception in the history of the island. The hundreds of thousands lined the route; every inch of building was covered in flags and bunting; the "Daily Sketch" called the streets "Living Walls of blazing loyalty." The B-Specials, the heroes of the loyalist population, smiling, kept the crowds in check.

Even the fact that the city was under a nightly curfew and that three Hussars from the King's Guard were killed when their train was bombed did not affect the euphoria. The Royal visit also had one important lasting result; it helped the Protestants to accept a Parliament which they had not really wanted and which seemed to many of them a device to separate them from Britain. It is only since then that the sanctity and independence of Stormont has been written into the loyalist creed.

Mystic misfits

John Cunningham reports from Glastonbury: Monday

THE truth-seeking season has come again to King Arthur's Vale of Avalon. Fortunately, for the astral trippers, day trippers, Buddhists, Christians, mystics—but not Maoists—the source of myth and mystery, like the Chalice Well in Glastonbury where it all began, is inexhaustible.

This time some of the beautiful people are turning their earnest attentions away from the town which boasts as much about its clean lavatories and ample car parks as about its Arthurian connections, and are congregating nine miles away on a farm, this is overlooked by Glastonbury Tor and is the site of a celebration of the summer solstice at a gathering called Glastonbury Fair.

Word of mouth passed along the underground and the overground has brought everyone together. The pop music fans apart, there is a hard core of truth-seekers. Romantic long-hairs and leopards short-hairs, all sticking their hands into the communal myth kitty and talking to each other about it.

Something else?

They are looking, some of them, for what Geoffrey Ashe has called "A Sense of Something Else," in describing the illusive enchantment which surrounds the legend of Glastonbury. Many people here are gentle misfits, living life in its margins and looking for a mainstream credo to replace a distrustful inherited values. They have assembled in a place where the broad and ancient beliefs in astrological religions has been changed and narrowed gradually into the creeds of Ebenezer chapels in the villages round about.

Those who are comparatively specific are very cool about it. Even at mass

outside the Jesus Tent when the priests with magnificent ginger sideburns invite the participants to pray for what they feel, there is silence. Instead of the Bible-belted response of a revival meeting, Paul, don't be deceived, charisma is all around. For some the search is an academic one through books and the occult. Paul, who comes from Southampton, says that some astral travellers prefer to take a short cut by dropping acid. But he has read the myths. Others are less well researched. A man called Tim who "does things with his hands" is here because he reckons that advances made in communications through technology have neglected the power of mystic communications. He wants to revive this.

But most articulate of all is the Pendragon Society, devoted to stimulate interest in Arthur, the once and future King," as Mrs Foster, the secretary, obligingly tells you. Mrs Foster, though a most undragonlike lady herself, admits that her Scottish backles rise when she is asked how the Trustees of the Chalice Well (where the Holy Grail is said to be hidden) view the society.

But at least she has allies: "The hippies are my buddies," they are discovering the truths which she has known about for more than 30 years. The re-discovery of the spirit of the sleeping king who will awaken to restore the true spirit of Britain.

Glastonbury isn't completely at ease with the seekers, whether they be bip or straight. This seems to be against the tradition of the place which has spectacularly managed to adapt old beliefs into new religion. The two founding myths prove this.

Dayan's eastern promise

from Walter Schwarz, Allenby Bridge: Monday

YOUNG Palestinians who have been trying for months to make their distinctive voices heard above those of Israel, the Arab States, and their own elders, got a brief chance today. Jamil Hamad, a 31-year-old member of the Palestine National Alignment, got into a press conference held here by General Dayan, the Minister of Defence, and asked him point blank: "If Israel wants peace why doesn't it talk to the people most concerned in the dispute: the Palestinians?"

Dayan replied coolly that "in my four years of contact with Palestinian leaders I have not found a group which claims it is entitled and willing to negotiate peace with us in place of Jordan or Egypt."

Hamad: There is such a group.

Dayan: Where is it?

Hamad: I can tell you their names.

Dayan: Tell me the names. Hamad: I can tell you, but not here and now.

Dayan: There you have it. How can you talk of leaders when they won't even give their names openly? What sort of peace talks can we have with them on this kind of basis?

The Alignment was founded last year. It has never applied for permission to organise itself in the occupied territories, but it sent a petition to Mr Rogers, the American Secretary of State, during his recent visit here. Fear of being reported by the Israeli military authorities and fear of Jordanian wrath in case of a sudden settlement seem to play an equal part in the group's caution. When Hamad, who is well known as editor of a political weekly in Bethlehem, declined to identify himself and his friends, victory in the encounter must be said to

have gone to the General. Dayan had come down to this bridge across the Jordan to brief journalists on the summer visits scheme, under which 75,000 friends and relatives of occupied Arabs are expected to arrive from Arab countries.

Last year 53,000 came from all over the Arab world, including a high proportion of students who saw Israel for the first time. The visitors are given freedom of travel. On their behalf the occupied relatives have to submit applications with photographs. All except "a very small minority whom we have on our black list" are approved, Dayan explained. The approved papers are then stamped across the river for collection in Amman.

He said he had authorised West Bank leaders to visit Cairo to try to persuade the Arab League authorities to reconsider their proposed boycott of West Bank goods.

MISCELLANY

Maltese crosses

WHO NEXT for the Dom Mintoff axe? Since he was elected Prime Minister of Malta last week, Mintoff has sacked six senior diplomats (appointees of Borg Olivier) — and his chief of police. They could be followed out of office by the island's Governor, Sir Maurice Dorman.

Dorman has not enjoyed the most cordial relations with Mintoff for some years. The most recent incident occurred only a few weeks before the dissolution of Parliament, when Mintoff asked Olivier (then Prime Minister) some barbed questions about the Governor General. Most shattering, he asked why Lady Dorman had refused to allow the swimming pool at the Governor-General's residence at San Anton. Mintoff did not altogether like the best of the parliamentary row which followed. It left him humiliated, and very angry.

For some time now Malta has been alive with the rumour of a private deal between George Borg Olivier, if Mintoff won, it was whispered, Borg Olivier would become the island's first Maltese Governor-General. But with Mintoff in office, and with a majority of just one, and so with a further general election inevitable in the next



MINTOFF: Who next?

few months, Borg Olivier might not now be so easily tempted.

● GUESS WHO is reliably whispered to have just acquired a tape recording of a certain much-publicised television programme—questions, answers, and all? Harold Wilson, and he's hanging on to it.

Marshallled

JOHN MARSHALL, the New Zealander looking over Geoffrey Rippon's shoulder, was greeted by a scrum of reporters when he arrived from London at Luxembourg's airport yesterday. The first of his fellow travellers to venture down the steps

after him was an Irish journalist, who, he asked the first friendly face, "is that?" By the time tonight is out no one will need to ask.

Although their future promises to be the last big knot in the Common Market negotiations, the New Zealanders remain the men on the outside for what "Le Monde" is pleased to call in the spirit of the moment the "Dernier Round." As one of Marshall's team put it, "this is not our party." The New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister has no standing in the European tower block on its hill above the capital. He can hold no meetings or press briefings there. His very presence would be tactless.

Instead, he has set up "battle headquarters" with two lesser ministers and half-a-dozen officials in a hotel five minutes' drive away in the town centre. Accommodation is so tight in Luxembourg that one New Zealand diplomat offered to bring his caravan for anyone who could not get a room.

Marshall is there not just because he needs to be, but because Rippon wants him in the nearest possible anteroom. On O'Neill, the leading civil servant in the British negotiating corps, met him at the airport and brought him up to date in the back of his official car as they drove into town.

Per mission

WILL the Methodists decided to ordain women? Wait for

next week's revelations from the Methodist Conference at Harrogate. Wait, too, until Friday to see what happens to Sister Peggy Hiscock, a Wesley deaconess who has been working in Zambia since 1968.

Sister Peggy was ordained in the United Church of Zambia, three years ago—the first woman Methodist from Britain to be ordained. She will be attending the Methodist Conference with four other lay people involved with overseas missions. But will she, Methodists are asking in this year of years be addressed from the chair as Sister, or Rev?

New deal

MIXED (let us say mixed) feelings in the offices of "New Society," over H. J. Eysenck's book on race and intelligence, suggesting that one may go hand in hand with a lack of the other. The book, which has had a going over from a number of less controversial academics, was published by Maurice Temple Smith "in association with New Society." It is one of a series of books edited by Paul Barker—the editor of the magazine.

Which is where the connection between the books and the magazine would seem to begin and end, to the grave and vocal displeasure of the staff. When it was learned that Barker proposed to associate his publishing venture with the magazine, the staff protested loudly. The upshot was that payment is

made to the magazine's publishers; a disclaimer appears in the book saying that the magazine does not commit the magazine in any way; but the choice of titles remains Barker's own. Though, as he says, he may consult whom he pleases.

Or he may not. Barker's name is on the magazine as Peter Watson, ex-Institute of Race Relations, one time researcher at the Tavistock Clinic. Watson disagrees with Eysenck's conclusions more than somewhat. Staff at "New Society" are wondering who else's toes will be trodden on.

In camera

MORE POWER to Labour National Executive elbows? When the party's NEC meets tomorrow, as well as the stirring words on the agenda about the Common Market there will be a resolution from W. Benn about party political television broadcasts.

These, unlike the rest of the party's propaganda, are the responsibility of a special committee comprised of the party leader, the chief whip, the deputy leader, and sundry officials. W. Benn proposes to take control out of—effectively—Harold Wilson's hands and put it in the hands of the NEC. In the form of information sub-committee which he chairs. Not expected to be a universally popular step.

● SIGN at Orpington Station: "Normal service will be resumed—with some cancellations."

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By TOM TICKELL

By LINDSAY VINCENT: Dublin, June 21

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

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THE REGULAR said "Is nothing sacred?" to his barman when he heard that his favourite draught bitter was no longer available.

"We have stopped brewing it," the barman said. "Didn't you know that our brewery has been taken over and the new lot are rationalising?"

Twenty-five years ago the different breweries which now make up Allied Breweries sold between 300 and 400 different kinds of beer. Allied now brews just 40 different lines.

Six of those are traditional draught beers; there is one strong ale, one keg, one lager, and the rest come in bottles and cans.

Even if the old-fashioned beer drinker is thoroughly depressed by the lack of variety and the old pride in the traditional draught beers, sales have been rapidly expanding.

In the past 10 years beer production has increased by just under 24 per cent to an estimated 33.7 million barrels in 1970.

The most startling feature has been the switch from the traditional dark beer to the more expensive keg and lager beers. In 1960 mild bitter accounted for 40 per cent of total sales, but in 1970 its market share had dropped to around 22 per cent. It would be much lower but for its traditional popularity in the Birmingham area.

Sales of more expensive keg beers have increased from 2 per cent to 18 per cent of the market over the same period and lager is up from 5 per cent to just over 5 per cent.

This has certainly suited the brewers, since keg and lager offer substantially higher mar-

Beer traditions have gone for a Burton

By Andrew Davenport

access is that it is brewed in one place—Burton-on-Trent—so its taste is utterly reliable. At the same time its taste has been deliberately contrived to suit young palates. It's sweeter, milder and more alcoholic than draught beers and the idea is that it does not appeal just to the boys but their girlfriends as well.

Young people are the biggest spenders in pubs and brewers admit that the most profitable pubs are the King's Road type complete with discotheques and jukeboxes.

Watney Mann was the pioneer of keg beer on container beer as it was called before the war. It was originally brewed for export trade but became so popular at home that its name was changed to Red Barrel and it was sold nationally. Sales of Red Barrel reached a plateau about 10 years ago and Watney, jealous of the growing success of their competitors' keg, started marketing tests and last March introduced Watney's Red.

Watney's Red is less bitter and sweeter than Red Barrel. It is a darker colour which leads some people to assume wrongly that it is stronger-bodied and more alcoholic; it has a creamier froth which laces the side of the glass as the beer is drunk.

The company is spending £500,000 on its "Red Revolution" advertising campaign and officials say keg sales have more than doubled in many pubs since it was introduced.

Bass-Chisrington sells Worthington E in both casks and kegs, but an increasing amount is now being made in kegs, and the company has just completed a major expansion at its Burton brewery where it is made.

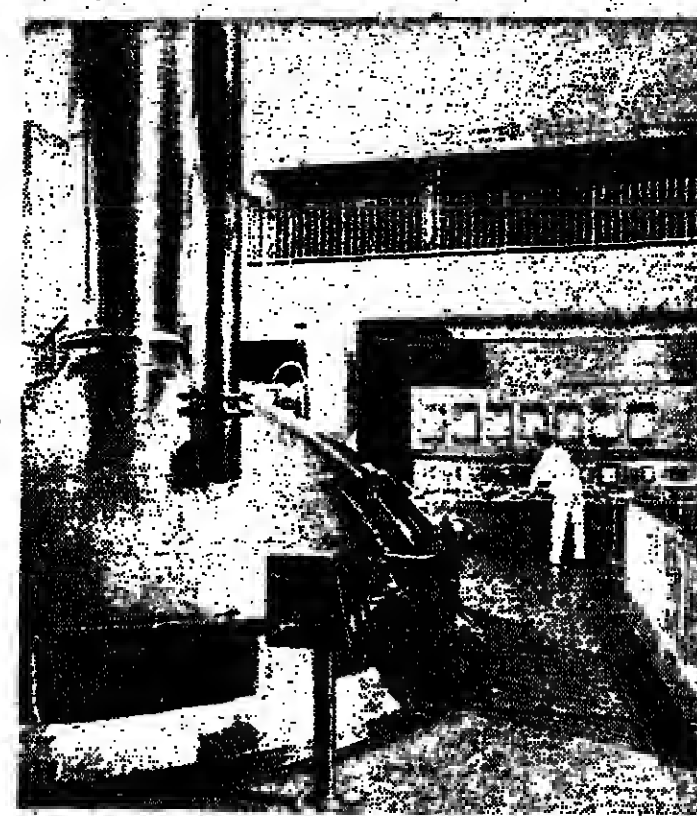
Though Tavern, Courage's keg beer, accounts for only 10 per cent of its sales, the com-

pany has devoted its entire television advertising budget to promoting this brand. At the moment the group is pushing the beer nationally through its newly acquired John Smith's pubs in the North and its Plymouth breweries' pubs.

Keeg is popular not only with the public, but with the publican. The beer is chilled and filtered and all the barman has to do is to plug in the tap and draw off the beer. With traditional draught the barman had to know and understand the beer, check the temperature, and watch for sediment. Its taste can change overnight.

Allied has just spent £12 million on expanding and modernising its Burton brewery and plans to spend a further £6 million over the next few years to make it Europe's biggest.

New and old: above, the new brewhouse at the Allied brewery at Burton-on-Trent; below, the old method of yeast skimming at Young's brewery in Wandsworth



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Valor makes comeback to profits

Valor, the oil heater manufacturer whose bid for Rippingtons was effectively blocked by the Department of Trade and Industry last month on monopoly grounds, made a very substantial profits recovery in the year ended April.

Pre-tax profits total £351,182, against just £40,989 and Mr Michael Montague, chairman, forecast yesterday "another very sharp rise in earnings" in the current year.

The board is to pay a final dividend of 7 per cent making 10 per cent. There was no dividend paid for the previous year. Sales increased from £5.63 million to £14 million. However, around £230,000 has been written off reserves to account for terminal losses on the closure of the Woolwich factory early last year.

Once again there is no tax charge and there is still very substantial tax relief to be carried over from losses in previous years.

Dealing start this week in a further hatch of local authority loans. All are issuing 64 per cent bonds maturing June 28, 1972 at par with the exception of Ludlow RDC who are issuing 74 per cent bonds due June 27, 1973, at 99 per cent. Phillips and Drew together with Morgan Grenfell are brokers and issuing house respectively to Ludlow RDC, County Borough of Wallasey and the Borough of Widnes.

Phillips and Drew and N. M. Rothschild are the brokers and issuing house to the County Borough of Stockport, R. Nivison and Company, J. and A. Scrimgeour and De Bevoise and Bevan with Greaves are brokers to the Birmingham Corporation and Burgh of Paisley, Borough of Ilkerton, South Derbyshire Water Board respectively.

Further confirmation of the trend towards bigger farms was provided yesterday by Mr John Glyn, chairman of the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, in his statement with the accounts for 1970-1.

£14 millions—60 per cent of the loans made in the year—were for land purchase, and £9.3 millions of that figure were for additional land for existing holdings.

Agricultural Mortgage continues to help tenants buy their farms from the freeholders, but the trend to owner-occupation is tapering off.

Mr Glyn emphasises that the capital required to buy and stock land has reached a figure where some owner-occupiers are selling their freeholds on a lease-back basis. This means that though the long-term advantages of owning land are surrendered, badly-needed capital is freed for use in farming or for other purposes.

Whitecroft, the Manchester-based industrial holding company, pushed up its pre-tax profit from £1,013,066 to £1,108,756 in 1970-71. So the group has staged a recovery since the board reported a drop from £386,720 to £283,568 at the halfway stage.

After tax of £376,740 (£385,419), the net profit has moved up from £133,328 to £389,096. The group's 10 per cent, the total dividend remains at 15 per cent.

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B.E.T. Omnibus Services is raising its dividend by 2½ points to a final of 22½ per cent making 30 per cent, against 27½ per cent. Profit before tax has increased from £4,003,908 to £4,188,838, and after tax, from £2,201,742 to £2,508,611.

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report suggested that "the fairly successful executive has now reached a level of earnings at which the marginal utility of money, as spending power, is questionable."

Executive search consultants increasingly find that erstwhile mobile executives now regard the traditional "perks" of company cars and profit-sharing plans as commonplace and are looking for new job opportunities which can provide "a piece of the action" through share incentive schemes.

International companies will have to overhaul their organisational structures to provide an inspirational climate for the establishment of venture capital, social benefit, and satellite working groups. Secondly, they will have to plan for earlier retirement and work alongside the government to develop pension plans which

Tom Angler

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Very little published research exists on the attitudes of executives towards job satisfaction, remuneration, and mobility, and it is not clear at all exactly what companies should strive to offer to their potential senior executives. However one recent study, published in the autumn issue of "European Business" is worthy of a close look.

From being the next generation of "organisation men," the recent crop of MBAs is likely to provide a refreshing entrepreneurial spirit for European business. This is a very encouraging sign for industry as a whole but offers little gratification to the many small companies who have most to lose from this movement.

It could be argued that, because of their exposure to modern management techniques and rapid promotion, MBAs are more likely to be successful in operation. Their less favoured, but no less able, colleagues may not take the same entrepreneurial view of their future careers. It is not possible to make a definite answer to the lack of comparative research, but it is already obvious to many informed observers that attitudes towards employment and personal ambition are changing to a considerable degree.

Today's managers aged between 45 and 60 served their apprenticeship in an era interrupted by the war years and characterised by insecurity and the fear of unemployment, and are anxious to cash in on generous company pension plans and redundancy payments. Many of today's 30-40-year-old executives, however, now take security for granted.

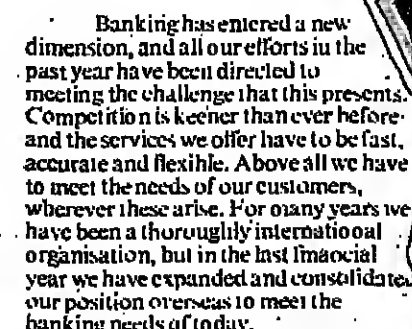
In addition, our regressive tax system ensures that they are anxious to dispose of their accumulating private capital than adding increments to their salary. Indeed, a recent MISL

will allow retirement at the age of, say, 50 on two-thirds salary.

This way they can look forward to obtaining 20-25 years of faithful service from executives during the most active and creative period of their lives. A number of Swedish companies are already moving in this direction. Privately, companies and Government will need to work out an agreement whereby share incentive schemes can be offered to responsible managers without the need to employ an army of tax lawyers.

Tom Angler

Mr Jocelyn Hambro reports to shareholders



Our results reflect this period of transition, but I am confident that the rewards will be increasingly apparent in the years to come. Inflation remains a world-wide problem and the Government still needs to reconcile the requirements of price stability, full employment and economic growth. This difficulty has not arisen overnight; it will not be solved overnight. Those who believe that such problems can be solved with a stroke of the legislative pen put more faith in human nature than would be wise for a practising banker. However, we do have a Government with a will to govern and a belief in itself and in the British people.

New Regulations

We welcome the Bank of England's new proposal for the control of credit—which I personally consider to be the most important contribution to the banking system since the Radcliffe Committee report some 15 years ago. We have always operated with a substantially greater degree of liquidity than that now recommended by the Bank of England but, far more important, it signals the Bank's desire to see much greater competition in the domestic banking sphere. We can only benefit from this freedom at home.

Record Year
The past year has not been without its customary difficulties for the City of London, somewhat aggravated by the re-introduction of financial discipline and the breezes of free enterprise; for some these breezes had an arctic quality. However painful this may be, I feel that we are entering a period of regeneration, and that when we join the Common Market, Industry and the City will show their undoubted ability to exploit the new opportunities that the E.E.C. presents.

Fortunately I am glad to report that it has been an excellent year for us. Our balance sheet total is a record of £730 million; disclosed profits have increased for the fourteenth year in succession and are now £2,565,000, or an increase of 15.6 per cent over last year's equivalent figure, and we have recommended an increase in the dividend for the fourth successive year – from 28 per cent to 30 per cent. We have also appropriated £500,000 to the published reserve of Hambros Bank from this year's

Private Bill
Our most important development was the Private Act of Parliament which, on 1st July, 1970, allowed us to separate the banking side of the business from our increasingly important investment and other financial activities. It had become increasingly difficult for us as a bank to show these and other non-banking activities in a form of accounts which had primarily to be judged by banking conventions, and this, in addition, had the effect of

Merchandise and Investment Trust
We have in the past held many of our major Group investments in MIT. This company, although 87 1/2 per cent directly and indirectly owned within the Group, has not been consolidated in the Group accounts to date. We plan to acquire the remaining 12 1/2 per cent to complete

have quite definitely broken and we are now part of a world-wide industry with an accelerating pace of change and development. None of us call it with any certainty what new structure and competitive shape will emerge in banking over the next ten years. We remain a very personal business, and we have done our best to strengthen and continue this personal connection by the establishment of a Financial Services Division, which will help our customers find their way through the whole range of our financial activities.

Property

In recent years we have created a Property Department with a team of highly qualified men directly engaged on all types of property finance, development, management and investment. In its scope it is probably unique in the City of London. This has been another excellent year for the department, and we now manage property assets and development projects - either for clients or associated companies - valued at more than £100 million.

• The Abbey Life Property Bond Fund.

which is our most important property client, has had another successful and record year and shows every prospect of continued growth. We have been asked, and have willingly agreed, to confine our property bond investment management activities to this fund.

	£
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	31,858,000
Loan Capital	17,794,000
Minority Shareholders Interest in Subsidiaries	9,220,000
Current, Deposit and other Creditor Accounts	597,302,000
Interest Payable	1,000,000
Other Liabilities	1,000,000
Total	611,774,000

Proposed Final Dividends	71,112,000
Acceptances for Customers	72,755,000
	<u>\$730,041,000</u>
Cash, Balances with Banks, Money At Call and Bullion	71,647,000
Bills discounted and Bank Certificates of Deposit	9,657,000
Term loans to Banks and Local Authorities	199,627,000
Government and other Securities	44,929,000
Advances and other Debtor Accounts	299,060,000

Customers' liability for Acceptances	72,755,000
Investments	28,311,000
Goodwill on Consolidation	4,075,000
	<u>£730,041,000</u>
Dividends Paid and Proposed	1,502,000
Retained Profits	1,063,000
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	£ 2,565,000

Hambro Life
We have created a leading place for ourselves in the unit trust field and an important new step we have now taken is a further extension to unit linked assurance. We regard this as a natural development in the Hambro Group and we were therefore delighted when we were given the opportunity of backing Mark Weinberg and his colleagues in the creation of a new Company called Hambro Life Assurance Company Limited.

With the experience and the reputation of its management, together with our backing, I am sure Hambro Life will become a successful and profitable part of the Group and a major force in the life assurance industry.

Europe
We have been strengthening our Continental European base. As a result of subscribing for a further issue of capital, we now directly hold a majority stake in Hambro International A/S, and through this company have acquired a one-third stake in Banckhaus, Burgardt & Bröckelschen K&G.A. This is our first venture in Germany for many years and it has been made in partnership with Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale. We are delighted to have them as partners, and we have great hopes for the future of this German merchant bank. We have equally great hopes for our first direct investment in a Scandinavian company, which we have taken an interest in both in Co. of Oslo.

North America
We are very pleased to welcome Mr. Norman

D'Arcy to the main Board of Hambros Limited. For many years he has managed a group of Canadian investment companies, among them a quoted Investment Trust called Anglo-Scandinavian Investment Corporation, based in Toronto. We had held a substantial interest in this company but were not directly involved in its management before this year when we increased our holding to 65 per cent, making it a subsidiary of the Group. We have changed its name to Hambro Corporation of Canada and plan to use it as a major investment vehicle with the aim of providing all forms of financial service in Canada except domestic banking. Its activities are expected to include venture capital, special situations, property advice, investment and dealing, portfolio investment advisory services and leasing.

Hambro American Bank & Trust Co. in New York has had another successful year and has virtually doubled its profits. HABAT has just opened a branch in Paris housed by our good friends Banque de l'Union Industrielle de Paris.

— R. G. Gaillon

International Growth

We are, and will remain, truly international. Our staff, from secretaries to Board members, is a mixture of many nationalities, and the majority of our business is transacted in currencies other than sterling. We are strongly established in the main trading and financing areas of the world: in North America, with the solid base of Hambro American Bank & Trust Co. and Hambro Corporation of Canada; in Continental Europe through Hambro International N.V.; in the U.K. through Hambros Bank; and I expect to have news on the fourth great trading area of the world — the Pacific — when I next report. We are active in most areas of financial enterprise: banking in all its forms, investment banking and funds management, leasing, property, bullion and gems.

The Future

I look forward with confidence to the coming year. I said earlier that we live in a rapidly changing business

and banking environment, and I am sure that the Group is strongly placed to take advantage of these developments and to produce another record year.

Copies of the Annual Report can be obtained from The Secretary, Hambros Ltd., 41 Bishopsgate, London EC2B 4AA.

Hambros Ltd. Consolidated Financial Statement as at 31st March 1971	
	£
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	31,658,000
Loan Capital	17,794,000
Minority Shareholders Interest in Subsidiaries	9,220,000
Current, Deposit and other Creditor Accounts	597,300,000
Proposed Final Dividends	1,112,000
Acceptances for Customers	72,785,000
	<u>£730,041,000</u>
Cash, Balances with Banks, Money at Call and Bullion	71,647,000
Bills discounted and Bank Certificates of Deposit	9,637,000
Term loans to Banks and Local Authorities	199,627,000
Government and other Securities	44,929,000
Advances and other Debtor Accounts	299,066,000
Customer Liability for Acceptances	1,763,000
Investments	28,311,000
Goodwill on Consolidation	4,075,000
	<u>£730,041,000</u>
Dividends Paid and Proposed	1,502,000
Retained Profits	1,063,000
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	£ 2,565,000

Hambros Ltd
41, Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2AA

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PARLIAMENT

'Blackmail' over museum charges

Mr Andrew Faulds, opening an Opposition debate on the imposition of charges to enter national museums and galleries, said he imagined that this ludicrous imposition was being made by some official to fill out the Chancellor's mini-Budget presented last year.

He was surprised that the Minister for the Arts, Lord Eccles, should have "gone out of his way in the House of Lords eagerly to press himself forward as the person responsible for these charges."

He continued: "Lord Eccles has acquired a reputation as a connoisseur of the arts when, in fact, he is only a commercial collector and part-time dealer. There had been no consultation with the trustees of any of the 13 institutions. It seems that the Minister did not consult those institutions because he did not trust the trustees."

Lord Eccles had taken "damning notice" of representations from museums. He had not even bothered to reply.

Legislation would not impose a statutory obligation to impose charges. "He wanted the trustees to do his dirty work for him. Political blackmail was being used on museums. Lord Eccles is holding the trustees of the various boards to ransom. If he did not get the £1 million from charges they would not get the £11 millions needed for expansion."

In the case of the Tate Gallery Lord Eccles was making a direct threat to the livelihood of living British artists. It was "outrageous and mischievous."

Mr Faulds said: "It is unthinkable that trustees should be subjected to the political pressures of the Government of the day."

Everyone in the arts world had lost all confidence in Lord



Mr Faulds

tion world Lord Eccles was universally acknowledged as one of the greatest Education Ministers of all time.

The valuable collection of museums and galleries should be properly housed and displayed, maintained and expanded, so that it could be enjoyed by as many people as possible. In many cases the present facilities were insufficient and more resources, both capital and revenue, were required. The cost per visitor was more than £1, which was borne by the taxpayer.

The difference between the sides of the House was whether those who could, and did, visit the museums should pay a little more towards their upkeep through admission fees. The country accepted a charge for admission in cases of opera, music, and drama.

Mrs Thatcher said it had been decided that the charge for retirement pensioners would be 5p instead of the 10p or 20p which applied to others. Lord Eccles was also considering the possibility of a family ticket available from a tourist authority, and whether a special combined season ticket could be issued to tourists, extending present arrangements for admission to ancient monuments and historic houses.

There had been some confusion about legislation on museum charges. But there had been no change of policy. Some museums and galleries already had statutory power to charge. However, there was some doubt about whether the British Museum, the British Museum (Natural History), the National Galleries of Scotland, and the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland had such powers. The Government's legal advice was that the doubt was such that legislation was required to give a clear power to charge.

"On this basis, and with the clear statement that the decision to charge is the Government's alone, Lord Eccles is confident that the trustees will cooperate in making the administrative arrangements best suited to their own institutions."

To suggest, as the Opposition did, that charges amounting to £1 million a year would drive a nation that already spent £1,800 million a year on alcohol, £1,700 million a year on tobacco, £420 million on books, papers, and magazines, and £413 million on other entertainment, was "utter nonsense."

"I confess I do not understand the logic that £50 million a year on films, good, bad, or indifferent, unites the nation, while £1 million a year on wonderful pictures, sculptures,

and other treasures does divide it."

Mr Jo Grimond (Lab., Orkney and Shetland) said he did not believe the imposition of charges would mean the end of civilisation. But the more he examined the case for them, the weaker it seemed to be.

The Government should not embark on a bigger building programme for museums "until we have examined what is going on in them. I am told there are several thousands of pictures in the galleries of the Tate."

Mr Maurice Edelman (Lab., Coventry N.I.) said that, as President of the Board of Trade, Lord Eccles's slogan had been "Treat 'em mean, keep 'em keen." The proposal for penalising a great mass of people who wanted to visit national museums and art galleries was a perfect illustration of that slogan.

Mr Jeffrey Archer (C., Louth) said: "I cannot, in any circumstances, agree with charging the young and the old to go to museums and art galleries." The President of France had accused Mr Heath of sentimentalism over New Zealand lamb concessions in the Common Market and Mr Heath had replied: "What is wrong with sentimentality?"

Mr Archer said: "I am sentimental. Sometimes it is not a bad thing to let the heart rule the head." This was an eminently unfair proposal. It did not help the nation as a whole to have these petty charges. He would abstain from voting at the end of the debate.

The censure motion was defeated by 296 votes to 268, a Government majority of 30.

Nigeria offered £13M loan

Britain has offered the Nigerian Government a loan of £13 million for the provision of British goods and services, as part of Nigeria's four-year development and reconstruction plan, the Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Richard Wood, stated in a written reply.

He told Mr John Hill (C., Norfolk) that up to £3 million of the loan would be used as soon as possible for the purchase of capital goods, and the rest would be earmarked for project aid.

The loan would carry interest at a rate of 2 per cent, and would mature in 25 years. "During the period of the Nigerian plan I will continue to disburse an estimated total of £13.85 million of capital aid in respect of existing commitments," Mr Wood said.

"We have told the Nigerian Government that we expect to maintain the value of our technical assistance to Nigeria at £6 million over the four-year period. Britain's total contribution to Nigeria's four-year plan will be of the order of £39 million, excluding private investment."

Mr Wood said that the Opposition did not understand the logic that £50 million a year on films, good, bad, or indifferent, unites the nation, while £1 million a year on wonderful pictures, sculptures,

'Debriefing' criticised

The Deputy Speaker, Sir Robert Grant-Ferris, rejected a request by Mr Tam Dalyell (Lab., West Lothian) for an emergency debate on the defection of the Russian space scientist, Mr Anatoly Fedoseyev.

Mr Dalyell claimed that the so-called "debriefing" of this senior Soviet official, after granting him political asylum, could only "put in jeopardy the whole of the strategic arms limitation talks."

White Paper

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Social Services, said he and the Secretary for Wales would publish a White Paper on the mentally handicapped on Wednesday. He was giving a written answer to Mr John Bligh-Davison (C., Chigwell).

Mr Joseph said that the White Paper would set out the Government's policy on the mentally handicapped, and would be published in the House of Commons on Wednesday.

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CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC1. Telephone 01-837 7011

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Fresh food costs less

By our Agricultural Correspondent

Retail food prices fell by 0.25 per cent last week—the first fall this year—according to the index produced by a London investment research firm, Hoare and Govett. The fall was due mainly to cheaper meat, fruit, and other fresh food, excluding vegetables.

Processed foods showed hardly any change last week. Anyone looking for a diet that would reduce food bills—even if only marginally—could find it at the moment in bacon, eggs and fruit.

The Hoare-Govett index now stands at 122.15, against a base of 100 in 1968. Of the 22 per cent rise since 1968, 14 per cent has come in the past 12 months. During this year processed foods have risen by only 6 per cent. Fish leads the way with a 48 per cent rise in the year, followed by butter with 38 per cent.

The fresh foods that have contributed to last week's drop have made the major contribution to the 14 per cent rise over the past 12 months.

Food prices decline normally take a firm dip downwards at the end of the year, as a result of seasonal production of fresh foods.

● Price reductions of up to 18 per cent in clothing and furniture because of the halving of selective employment tax are announced today by Great Universal Stores. Examples: Raincoat £15.90, reduced to £12.90 (savings 18 per cent); suit £21.90, reduced to £18.90 (13 per cent); bedroom suite £115.50, reduced to £99.90 (14 per cent); carpet £4.30, reduced to £3.85 (10 per cent). The reductions take effect next month.

Eviction decision delayed

By our own Reporter

A decision on a farm worker who is threatened with eviction from a tied cottage with his wife and two small children is to be taken at a local council meeting tonight.

Farm workers, London squatters, agricultural union officials, and members of Harlow, Essex, urban district council yesterday met at Mr Ken Dawson's home at Matching Tye, expecting halfpence to try and evict him. But the warrant for eviction which has been at Harlow county court for 10 days was not used.

No action is expected until after tonight's meeting of Epping and Ogar rural district council. The council is reconsidering the Dawson's case. It is understood the farmer who owns the cottage, Mr Michael Collins, is awaiting the council's decision before deciding whether to go ahead with the eviction.

Essex county welfare department plans to move the family to a temporary home in Old Harlow if they are put out, and a welfare official who visited the Dawson's yesterday had with him the keys to the Old Harlow house. Mr Jim Watts, of the legal department of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, said: "This is the first eviction case where the county welfare department has turned up with a solution."

Exams are flown in

A school yesterday spent £75 to fly two masters and two pupils from Norwich to Manchester and back to collect GCE O-levels biology papers which had failed to arrive.

Mr Graham Smithers, master in charge of the examinations at Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk, said: "Charting a plane was the only solution. It would have taken too long by car." The exam, which would have been delayed several months if not taken yesterday, began about four hours late.

NAS strike call angers NUT team

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

A major inter-union row in the teaching profession broke out yesterday when the National Association of Schoolmasters announced a one-day strike on June 30 in protest at the teachers' official pay claim being arbitrated upon then.

A statement issued by the NAS added "This protest action is being undertaken by the 70,000 members of the NAS and Union of Women Teachers, in order to demonstrate the volume of support for career-structured salaries: their opposition to the one-voice Burnham and arbitration procedures; and to support their demand for a reconstitution of the Burnham committee."

At a press conference in London yesterday, leaders of the National Union of Teachers quoted from a Birmingham NAS bulletin to the effect that this was an "anti-NUT" strike, and said NUT members would be encouraged to take the classes of absent NAS and UWT teachers to minimise the loss to children.

"It is quite clear that this is a strike by teachers against other teachers," said Mr Edward Britton, general secretary of the NUT.

Mr Jack Jones, the union's president, pointed out that in a Burnham Committee meeting last month the NAS representatives said that they accepted the management's offer in toto, Mr Jones added: "They are not out to do themselves any good with this strike—they're just out to do the union harm."

Mr Britton complained that at no point in the current round of talks had the NAS seriously tried to contribute towards a claim for teachers as a whole. Now the NAS, when it should have been helping to prepare a case for arbitration, was launching a strike.

Mr Andrew Hutchings, secretary of the Assistant Masters' Association and chairman of the Teachers' Panel, said all organisations on the panel were in favour of a career structure for teachers, but views differed on how to establish one.

Mr Bernard Wakefield, president of the NAS, played down the alleged anti-NUT quality of the strike by claiming that this was a positive gesture, on behalf of career teachers, to get the full £87 millions—which the local authorities and Government have said could become available—paid out from April.

"This is for career teachers and for restructuring. We do not believe that the Burnham Committee procedures adequately reflect the claims of career teachers," he said. "The number of career teachers in favour of the management proposals is very large indeed; they are probably a majority of all teachers."

People affected by the one-day strike will note a considerable difference compared with last year's strikes in which the NUT and NAS cooperated closely.

A few months ago, NAS leaders were saying they were eschewing militancy because they thought the pay talks were going their way. But with Mrs Thatcher's adherence to the letter of the Teachers' Remuneration Act, the NAS has seen once more that pay talks have gone to arbitration, where the majority NUT has to speak on behalf of all teachers.

Museums to be forced to charge

continued from page one

in supervised groups, for which special arrangements are going to be made. Greeting her speech with a cry of "Squalid!" the Labour side chose to regard her as a kind of grasping tradeswoman busy flogging turnstiles controlling admission to just about everything from the cradle to the grave.

But every visitor to our galleries costs £1, she protested when accused of these sordid shop-keeping thoughts. "There you go again!" they told her. What happens if the takings fall off badly? Will they then close the places down? Anyway, Mrs Thatcher retrieved her reputation as a sensitive, non-commercial Minister by announcing that old-age pensioners would only be charged half-price.

Leader comment, page 10; parliamentary report, page 16

No joy from Heath on UCS

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

Scottish TUC leaders gained little encouragement about the future of the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders at a meeting yesterday with the Prime Minister and Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry.

Mr James Milne, assistant general secretary of the Scottish TUC, said after the talks: "We are disappointed. We thought we would have got more than what we have done." The six-man delegation said the fight to save the yards and the jobs would go on. Only hard and fast guarantees would suffice.

Hard and fast guarantees were certainly not forthcoming yesterday. The Government said the next step was for the liquidator to do his job as he saw best. No solutions had been ruled out, although Mr Davies said nationalisation was

not the answer. Mr Heath said that the Government's aim was a healthy and prosperous shipbuilding industry on the Upper Clyde. He wanted the cooperation of the unions in achieving this. There was no desire to see unemployment.

The Prime Minister dealt toughly with suggestions that the Government had not done enough. It had done all that could be expected—indeed more. He pointed to the State guarantee of holiday pay and of plans for interim pay for men without work. He said work would be continued on ships which could be completed, with the cooperation of the shipowners.

The main point to emerge from the two and a half hour meeting was that the Government put the blame for the troubles of UCS firmly on the

shoulders of management. The Prime Minister said on country could operate on the basis of pouring taxpayers' money into debt-making concerns.

Mr Davies apparently put the boot hardest into management. Other companies had been investing in their yards, but the money provided for UCS by the Government had been dissipated in various ways, he said. The union men asked why the Government had not learned of the difficulties.

The UCS board had known the true situation only two weeks ago, Mr Heath said, when union men asked why the Government had not learned of the difficulties.

Lord Clydesmuir, chairman of the Scottish Council, yesterday asked for an urgent meeting with Mr Davies and Mr Carr, Secretary for Employment, after the Scottish Council met its returns. The Government had complained to the board for

Labour plan for Pakistan

By our Political Correspondent

The Pakistan Government is to be told by its High Commissioner in London, Salman Ali, of a resolution by Labour Action for Peace (formerly Labour Peace Fellowship), which is "appalled at the killing in East Pakistan."

The group urges the British Government to press for the immediate withdrawal of all Pakistani troops from East Pakistan, the stopping of further aid to West Pakistan until troops are withdrawn, the admission to East Pakistan and the Indian border areas of UN relief workers and observers, and the appointment of a UN mediator to try to secure a speedy end to hostilities.

The High Commissioner yesterday received a delegation from the Labour group which included four MPs—Mr Frank Ainsworth, Mr Peter Shore, Mr Michael Barnes and Mr Albert E. Booth—and others.

The High Commissioner was asked by Mr Shore why millions of refugees had crossed the border from East Pakistan into India. He replied that people were crossing the border, both ways, frequently—partly because the frontier was so open. The High Commissioner asked the delegation to influence the

A delegation of four British MPs left yesterday for a 10 day, 3,000 mile tour of India and Pakistan to investigate and report on the situation there and on the plight of the refugees.

The Conservatives were represented by Mr James Ramsden (Harrowgate) and Mr Toby Jessel (Twickenham), and for Labour by Mr Arthur Bottomley (Middlesbrough East) and Mr Reg Prentice (East Ham).

India wins support, page 2

Steward to resign

By our Correspondent

Mr Leslie Cawte is to resign in September after 17 years as steward of the Oxford Union Society.

A statement last night by the president, Mr Christopher Tookey, and the senior treasurer, Mr Maurice Shaw, a Fellow of University College, said they very much regretted Mr Cawte's decision. Financial arrangements satisfactory to him were being made by the society.

He said yesterday: "It is with regret I have done this but it is purely because my position has become untenable. I have been stripped of all authority and this has forced my decision."

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Linda claim denied

By our own Reporter

Mr Charles Webb, deputy clerk of Gosforth magistrates' court which decided the Desramant custody case, said yesterday that the question of an appeal against the magistrates' decision had never been raised on the day of the hearing.

He was replying to allegations made by Mrs Jeanne Croft, Mrs Linda Desramant's solicitor at the time, in a letter to the "Times".

Mrs Croft claimed in the letter that recent remarks by Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, were not correct, and that she had approached the deputy clerk and raised the question of a stay of execution pending an appeal.

Mr Webb said yesterday: "I am not prepared to say anything about the case except that no appeal was intimated to me either in or out of court. Mrs Croft's statement is not correct."

Mrs Desramant, who lives with her parents at Newcastle upon Tyne, will fly to Paris tomorrow. She will take part in appeal proceedings brought by her husband against a French judge's decision to award custody of the baby Caroline to each parent for three months until a final decision is made.

Lord Hill, chairman of the BBC governors, yesterday ordered a full inquiry into the row over the BBC programme "Yesterday's Men".

Tinniswood, director of personnel, and Mr Desmond Taylor, editor, news and current affairs, are making an immediate inquiry into the facts.

Harold Jackson, page 10

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The Scottish TUC delegates arriving at 10 Downing Street yesterday

Tribune MPs' fears on EEC

By IAN AITKEN

Left-wing Labour and Marketeers are more a more worried that an attempt to persuade tomorrow's meeting of the party's national executive committee to hold a special Labour conference on the Common Market will be narrowly defeated; a that the defeat will be claimed as a victory for pro-Europeans.

Mrs Barbara Castle, former Secretary for Employment and Productivity, is to move that there should be a special conference after all, despite the fact that the Minister has announced the conclusive Commons vote into the EEC is not to be held until after the summer recess. She is expected to argue that Labour should have a clear line on Europe at the earliest possible opportunity.

But many of her allies in anti-Market camp now believe that her motion is in danger of being defeated, although there is an anti-Majority on the NEC.

The subject was raised last night at the weekly meeting of the Tribune group of left-wing Labour MPs. But it was relatively accepted that Mrs Castle's motion is now on the NEC agenda and that it is late to avoid a vote on it. The left-wingers are anxious to dispel in advance any impression that a defeat for Mrs Castle necessarily implies that a similar majority on the NEC has been transformed into a pro-Market majority.

In the Commons earlier the day MPs with fishing or other constituencies were confused by conflicting Foreign Office answers about the strength of safeguards for fishermen. Britain joins the Community.

Mr Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign Secretary, said in question time that there was question of opening the fishing limit to unlimited fishing from abroad. "The limit will remain as it is," Alec said, "within the six miles there may be some people, who will fish within the limit."

In answer to later questions Mr Anthony Royle, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, modified the assurance by saying that Britain had asked for a "casual statement" that common fisheries policy would be changed to accommodate Commons. "This is a complete contradiction," claimed Mr Ken McNamara, Labour MP for Kingston-upon-Hull North. "The Foreign Secretary categorically stated that we would maintain the six-mile limit. Was that the transitional period or perpetuity? Doesn't it mean that the benefits offered to British deep sea fleets—to be able to fish within the 12-mile Norwegian limit—do not exist?"

Mr Anthony Fell, Conservative MP for Yarmouth, asked whether Sir Alec had given firm commitment.

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Threat to newspapers

Production of today's "Birmingham Post" and "Birmingham Evening Mail" is threatened for three hours last night as union members protested at the dismissal of 10 journalists and 12 printing staff on economy grounds.

The office branch of the National Union of Journalists threatened to stay in session until it had a satisfactory reply from the management.

The management then agreed to suspend the notices for three weeks pending fresh talks.

STOP PRESS

US OPEN (Philadelphia)—Lee Trevino (68) beat Jack Nicklaus (71) in 18-hole play-off.

STUDENTS TO STRIKE OVER 'VICTIMISATION'

More than 600 students at St Paul's College of Education, Cheltenham, are to go on indefinite strike today in support of a student who went absent to see his fiancée and child. The strike is backed by the National Union of Students.

Mr John Fraser, from Leeds, spoke of crippling at least a dozen local authorities in major cities by bringing out the computer data processors. This he said, would be the most effective form of militancy.

Mr Fraser told delegates: "It is time you people woke up to reality. You are going to be offered only 6 to 8 per cent." (The current claim is for 14 per cent.)

He added: on arbitration. "We are not going to have an independent inquiry again. You

only have to think what happened with Scamp."

He told the members: "There is no chance to talk about militancy action. This is an uncompromising Government. As soon as you threaten militancy, the Government will take you up on it. We believe that if we are going to succeed we must negotiate. We are far from a breakdown."

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THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

AROUND BRITAIN

INLAND

SEA PASSAGES

LIGHTNING UP TIMES

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

THE GUARDIAN

192, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1. Editorial and Advertising: 01-837 7011. Telex: 22895. 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR. Editorial and Advertising: 061-832 7200. Tele. Ads: 061-832 9199. Telex: 667871.

No threats, union told

Members of the National Association of Local Government Officers were urged yesterday to allow negotiators time to reach a pay settlement before threatening militant action. The call came from Mr Glyn Phillips, group chairman on current wage negotiations, at the Nalga conference at Douglas, Isle of Man.

Mr Phillips said the employers were due to meet on Friday and he would be seeing their representatives in Inverness on Monday.

He told the members: "There is no chance to talk about militancy action. This is an uncompromising Government. As soon as you threaten militancy, the Government will take you up on it. We believe that if we are going to succeed we must negotiate. We are far from a breakdown."

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